The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5078.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Napoleon Renews the Assurance of His Peaceful Aspirations.

A Private Dwelling in the County of Cork Attacked by Fenians.

Recruiting for the Papal Army Forbidden in Austria.

FRANCE.

Reception of Foreign Representatives by the Emperor Napoleon—The Sovereign's Latest Assurances of Peace.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 2.

On New-Year's Day, in accordance with the time-honored custom, all the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers now in Paris were received in a body by the Emperor at the Palace of the Tuileries.

The Papal Nuncio, speaking for the diplomatic corps, assured the Emperor of their good wishes for himself and for the Imperial family.

The Emperor, in reply, addressing the assembled diplomats, said he was happy to again commence the new year, as heretofore, surrounded by the representatives of all the Great Powers, and to once more reaffirm by this interchange of assurances the friendly relations which now existed between France and their respective Governments.

The Archbishop of Paris, who was present, prayed that God would preserve the life of the Emperor as a guarantee of peace. He said the progress of religious and moral ideas in France was the only safe basis of the throne.

To this the Emperor responded in these words: "The wish deeply touches me. Believe me, the interests of religion, of country and of civilization are inseparable."

The Final Passage of the Army Reorganization Bill Indispensable to the Safety of the Empire.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 2.

A deputation of the Corps Legislatif, with the President of the Chamber at their head, waited upon the Emperor on New-Year's Day. President Sneider made the customary address of congratulation. The Emperor, in the course of his reply, urged upon the members of the Legislative Body the speedy and final passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army, which he declared was indispensable to the safety of the Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Outrage in the County of Cork—A Private Dwelling Attacked—The Assailants Repulsed with Loss.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 2—Noon.

Dispatches have been received here to-day giving the particulars of another Fenian outrage last night in the County of Cork and near the city of that name. Under cover of darkness a large party of the Brotherhood attacked the house of Mr. Charles Mathew, a brother of the late Father Mathew. Happily, the family of Mr. Mathew was apprized of the villainous scheme of the Fenians in ample time to successfully repel the attack. Quite a large force was quickly collected and concealed in the mansion and on the premises. When the marauders came up, they were met with a galling fire, and they incontinently fled. Several were wounded, but they were carried off by their comrades. The motive for the assault, whether murder or plunder, is not known.

Death of the Sculptor Marochetti.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Baron Marochetti, the sculptor is dead.

ITALY.

The People Unanimous in their Desire for Unity.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

In a public speech yesterday, King Victor Emmanuel declared that it was the unanimous desire of Italy that Rome should be the capital of the nation; but the treatment of the question demanded patience on the part of the people.

AUSTRIA.

Recruiting for the Papal Army Forbidden Within the Empire.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The Government has forbidden the recruiting within the Austrian Empire of reinforcements for the Papal army.

AFRICA.

The Report of Dr. Livingstone's Safety Confirmed.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 2—Evening.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, is alive and well. Positive advices, just received from Africa, leave no longer any doubt of his safety.

Inauguration of the Governor of Maine—The Message.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 2.

Gov. Chamberlain was inaugurated at noon to-day. His address represents the financial condition of the State as highly gratifying. He recommends the adoption of the measures proposed by the Legislative Committee on the Assumption of the War Debt, which is the reimbursement of $100 to each man furnished for three years; he urges the creation of a small militia force; he refers in a happy manner, to the different interests of the State, and asks that aid be given to the European and North American Railroad. On national affairs the Governor spoke as follows: "It is no strange thing that we are in debt; debt and death alike, we know, must be encountered. The drain upon us has, indeed, been terrible; but, shall we now, for the first time, be cowards? Having counted the costs and dared the enterprise, shall we now look back with murmurs at our fidelity and success, and give ourselves over to fret at our wounds, and bereavements, and inconveniences and debts? The people of this State have answered that question, and will answer it again. What we ask is honesty on the part of those who fix the issues of this dear-bought victory, and that they reconstruct the nation; honesty in securing the political guarantees demanded by the overthrow of the rebellion; honesty in taxing, in collecting, and in expending; honesty in paying; honesty in being paid. Extravagance and corruption must be rebuked. There must be an industrial and financial as well as a political reconstruction. These things will require wisdom and ability rightly to determine and adjust. The fetters must be struck off from enterprise, and the incubus lifted from industry. The property of the country must be made to contribute in an equitable manner toward bearing the public burdens. Government bonds must be so taxed, if at all, as to relieve the States and towns, rather than the National Treasury. If we are to bear these burdens, let us have a chance to stand; let us have neither privileged persons nor privileged property, but a Republic and a Democracy in which a man shall count for a man and a dollar for a dollar. Nor am I of those who think that we should pay off the whole great debt in one day. Those who thus hold must come cheaply by their opinion. We shall do our part, I take it, if, after having borne the brunt of the fray, we allow those who are to reap the benefit of the struggle to come as near as possible to taking a share in the investment; and anticipate nothing, repudiate nothing, sophisticate nothing, but fairly and manfully meet every obligation as it comes, 'trusting that as day is so shall our strength be.'"

Meeting of Merchants, Bankers and Others at Indianapolis—Finances and Taxation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 2.

An adjourned meeting of the leading merchants and bankers, including the members of the Board of Trade, irrespective of political party, was held at the Board of Trade rooms this afternoon. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that it is the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to regulate the currency, and provide for the general welfare; and that as there now exists an indispensable necessity for its exercise, they ask for a comprehensive policy, which shall be plainly marked out by law, and one that shall embody the following principles: Cessation of the whole policy of contraction; payment of the public debt in accordance with the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was made; a postponement of the liquidation of any portion of the principal of the public debt, until the people are able to play the same without distress. It was also resolved that "in order to quiet the just apprehensions of the great majority of the people, who are clamorous for equal taxation," we advise the Government to exchange the bonds as stipulated by law into another class of indebtedness, and thus avoid a public agitation of the question. Though foreign markets may in a great measure be cut off, we should strive to build up our home markets and thus increase the objects of competition. It was also resolved that we are opposed to the accumulation of gold in the Treasury beyond the wants of the Government, and favor, if practicable, the funding of the gold-bearing interest bonds into long bonds not exceeding five per cent. interest, the repeal of the cotton tax, and the taking away from revenue officers the power to compromise with parties who violate the Revenue laws.

Election of Officers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 2.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, held Jan. 1, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. N. McCullough, of Wellsville; A. Stone, Jr., Cleveland; S. Witt, Cleveland; J. H. Wade, Cleveland; T. H. Handy, Cleveland; J. H. Banker, New-York; James Steward, New-York; H. C. Stunson, New-York; Thos. Slocumb, New-York; J. H. Devereux, Cleveland; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; J. W. Calfant, Pittsburgh. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: J. N. McCullough, President; J. H. Devereux, Vice-President; G. A. Ingersoll, Secretary.

The Northern Methodist Conference of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Jan. 2.

The Northern Methodist Conference of Virginia and North Carolina met here to-day, Bishop Janes, of New-York, presiding.

Politicians are speculating to-day about the Gubernatorial office, the term for which Gov. Pierpoint was elected having expired Jan. 1. No action has yet been taken in the matter by the military authorities.

Death of Horatio N. Bigelow, of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 2.

Horatio N. Bigelow, the originator and for several years the agent of the Bigelow Carpet Company, died in Clinton this morning. He was the brother of Erastus D. Bigelow, the inventor, and was associated with him in getting up the looms used by this Company.

Death of an Aged Politician at Lockport, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 2.

Samuel Works, an old and respected citizen of this place, died this morning, aged 86 years. He was a State Senator under the old Constitution, and was regarded as among the shrewdest, as well as the most active politicians of his time. His funeral will take place on Friday afternoon.

Official Changes at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The new State officers were sworn in yesterday, and took possession of their offices to-day. D. Welles, Jr., of Fayette, Seneca County, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of State; S. H. Swett, Jr., of Albany, Deputy State Engineer; Oscar Packard, of Batavia, Deputy State Treasurer, and Philip Phelps, of Albany, Deputy Comptroller.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The steamer *China*, which arrived from Hong Kong a day or two ago, brought 230 passengers and 2,090 tons of freight, of which 90 tons go to New-York. The *China* was in ample time to connect with the steamer *Montana*, which left yesterday for Panama. The *China's* mails will reach New-York about the 21st or 22d inst.

The Wreck of the Steamship Frances.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 2.

The steamship *Frances*, which went ashore near New-Inlet, has broken up. Her machinery may be saved. Her cargo is saved in a damaged condition. A party of negroes attacked the guard in charge of the goods saved from the wreck, and carried off a portion of them.

A Forger Remanded to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

J. Buchanan Cross, the noted forger, was brought before the Superior Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and remanded to the Penitentiary to await the result of an application for a new trial.

Destruction of a Towboat at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 2.

The towboat *L. D. Horner*, in descending the Falls last night, struck one of the piers of the Ohio River bridge and sunk instantly. Two deck hands are reported missing. She was valued at $10,000, and was insured for $6,000.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 2.

In the Convention to-day the discussion on Mr. Wyckliff's equality substitue was resumed. Several amendments were offered, and considerable feeling was manifested. The Convention adjourned without coming to a vote.

The Condition of Judge Richard Busteed.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Jan. 2.

Judge Busteed's wounds are healing, and his recovery is now considered certain. His physicians think he will necessarily be confined to his room for some weeks.

Suspension of a Mercantile Firm in Canada.

HAMILTON, Canada, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Brown & Gillespie, wholesale merchants, in this city, have suspended. The house was one of the largest in the West, and the disaster causes much excitement.

Bank Failure in Michigan.

DETROIT, Thursday, Jan. 2.

The First National Bank of Bay City, Michigan, failed to-day, and its affairs are reported to be in a rather bad condition. The deposits amount to about $75,000.

The Detroit Board of Trade.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 2.

The Board of Trade to-day appointed seven delegates to attend the Boston Convention.

Municipal Election in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 2.

The contest for Mayor was very close. Dr. Leftinech, Conservative, is probably elected.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON OF THE STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The Cunard mail steamship *Cuba*, which sailed from Liverpool Dec. 21 and Queenstown Dec. 22, arrived at Boston yesterday. Her advices are three days later than those at hand by the *City of London*.

The inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell terminated Dec. 20, the jury finding a verdict of willful murder against Timothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen and Ann Justice.

The debates upon the Roman question continued in the Italian Parliament, while the Army Reorganization bill engrossed the attention of the French Chambers.

A dispatch from Rome, dated Dec. 20, sets forth that Cardinal Ugolini is dead. The Pope had held a sacred consistory, and had delivered an allocution, the text of which had not yet been published.

The Prussian *Provincial Correspondence* says: "It is well known that the negotiations with Denmark have been broken off, because the Danish Plenipotentiary has gone to Copenhagen to receive further instructions as to the line he is to pursue. His return and the resumption of the negotiations may be expected after the new year. The diplomatic representation of the North German Confederation abroad by the Ambassadors of Prussia is already to some extent arranged."

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet unanimously passed the Jews' Emancipation bill Dec. 20. Dec. 18 the Customs and Commercial Treaty with Austria was passed.

The result of the elections to the Croatian Diet shows a majority of two-thirds in favor of union with Hungary.

The Madrid *Gazette* of Dec. 18, publishes an official list of the victims of the recent hurricane and inundations of Porto Rico and in the Philippine Islands. The number of dead at Porto Rico is given as 158; at the Philippine Islands, 595. The semi-official papers contradict the rumor that Cuba and Porto Rico have beee sold to the United States, characterizing it as absurd.

The *Liberté* makes the following announcement: "The Austrian Government has received a dispatch from its Consul-General in Alexandria, informing it of the suspension of the English expedition, in consequence of a declaration of the Emperor Theodorus that he was ready to yield to the demands of England. We publish (it adds) this news under reserve." The British Secretary of State for India has received from the Abyssinian expedition a telegram reading as follows: "Senafe, Dec. 7—Advanced bridgade all encamped now on a fine plain here. This body has come up from coast without a hitch, proving that the British troops can enter Abyssinia with ease. Several more chiefs have come in to pay their respects. All well."

A previous dispatch says: "The King has burnt Debra Tabor, all but one church; has formed camp a few miles off; wishes to go to Magdala, but finds great opposition. Country people kill his soldiers when they attempt to cut grass or wood." Advices from Arden, dated Dec. 6, set forth that Col. Stavely, with his staff, passed through on the 4th. Two French men-of-war had proceeded to the Abyssinian coast. The latest intelligence from Annesley Bay complained greatly of the want of water. The disease among the mules and horses continued to an alarming extent. The Chief of Tigre was coming down with 6,000 men to watch the movements of the British. The latest dates from the captives are to Oct. 28. They were then all well.

IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone on the Causes of Irish Disaffection, and the True Means of Removing Them.

Mr. Gladstone has been addressing his constituents on the political questions of the day. His most important speech was delivered on the 19th ult. at Southport. Mr. Gladstone commenced by expressing his gratitude to his present constituents, who had found him "a stranded man" and made him the representative of one of the most powerful constituencies of England. He then referred to the "unfortunate Abyssinian war," which he was sure every man present looked upon with unmingled and unfeigned regret, and went on to say:

I lament the shedding of blood; I lament the excitement that necessarily accompanies any transition, even upon a limited scale, from a state of peace to a state of disturbance; I lament the cost of the taxation that is and will be entailed upon you by this unhappy quarrel until it shall reach its termination. [Hear.] But at the same time, while I stand here as one who deliberately withholds his confidence from the Executive Government of the moment, [cheers,] I am bound to say that I cannot, and do not, attach any special blame to those now in power in connection with the unfortunate necessity. [Applause.] If, gentlemen, there is a special lesson to be learnt from the difficulty in which we now find ourselves I think it is this—that we should be more wary—[hear, hear]—and more shy—[hear, hear]—than we have hitherto been about establishing diplomatic relations—[applause]—with countries and with sovereigns on whose civilization reliance cannot be placed—[renewed applause]—to the degree that is necessary to give a reasonable assurance of the stability and safety of those relations. [Cheers.] And if you will allow me, gentlemen, to go one step further, I will yet a little more presume upon your patience. [Applause.] Many of you belong to one of the very greatest, and certainly one of the most enterprising communities of the world. It is the tendency of commerce—the happy and beneficent tendency of commerce—never to be content with its present conquests so long as there are new realms to be subdued. It is, therefore, not a matter of discredit, but a praise to those connected with the mercantile enterprise of the country where they seek to carry the business of peaceful exchange into regions that have not hitherto known it. I do not desire, and should not presume to check that honorable tendency; but this I do say, that even that tendency requires to be checked and watched when it assumes—and it does and must sometimes assume—the character of a disposition prematurely to force the Government of England, through the exercise possibly of active but partial influences, into the contraction of engagements of this kind, into the formation of relations of this kind that we have now before us—relations which, when they are once formed, we find it impossible either to sustain with safety or to recede from with honor. [Cheers.] And therefore, without blaming any one—and certainly by no means blaming the Government of the day in respect to this unhappy necessity—I do trust that you may be disposed to lay to heart the lessons it seems to teach us, and to adopt these general convictions—that it is not safe for the State of England, with all the dignity that attaches to it, and all the obligations that float from its actions, to enter upon the formation of connections in countries which have not reached an adequate state of civilization. [Cheers.] So much for peace.

In regard to Fenianism and its causes, Mr. Gladstone said:

I come now to name to you another name that has always been associated in the history of this country with painful remembrances, and more or less with painful and uneasy anticipation, and that perhaps has never been surrounded with associations so grave as at the present moment—I mean the name of Ireland. [Hear, hear.] Do not think, gentlemen, it is from any wanton or gratuitous desire to intrude upon you, or force upon myself the discussion of difficult questions, if, on this opportunity, I state to you in terms of so much anxiety the nature of the question connected with the name of Ireland. The truth is that we have lately had too many painful manifestations more or less remotely traceable to matters that belong to that name; and my duty, so far as is in my power, is not only to render an account of the past, but likewise endeavor to make preparation for the future. [Hear.] I may be mistaken, my views may be wholly visionary and wrong, but I have a deep conviction that for years to come the name of Ireland and all that belongs to that name will probably find for the Governments or the Parliaments and for the people of England the most difficult and the most anxious portion of their political employment. Now, gentlemen, consider what we have seen within the last few weeks. I mean to speak plainly to you—(loud laughter)—as plainly as I can upon the subject of what is known by the designation of Fenianism; and I wish in the present state of the public mind, and after occurrences so dreadful—I will not only say this, but I will add outrages so wicked and detestable—[cheers]—I wish to urge upon myself these two fundamental cautions—the first is that, in considering these outrages, we should endeavor to preserve an equal temper and perfect self-command; [hear, hear;] the second is that we should not confound the cause of Fenianism with the cause of Ireland. Now, gentlemen, recent proceedings have sent a thrill of horror through the country, and when such proceedings occur it is very difficult for the country to preserve a perfect balance of their minds, [hear, hear,] especially at a time when every man among us must feel that there is no absolute security or guarantee for any one man not becoming the victim of crimes of which he has hitherto been only the spectator. [Hear, hear.] It is a solemn duty for us to keep the balance of mind. If the public are excited, the excitement will find its way to the jury box. Aye, it will affect even the benches of justice. [Hear, hear.] But there is no calamity that can happen to us one-half so great as that the purity of justice should be sullied by one single shade or the straightness of its aim diverted by one single hair's-breadth from its mark. [Cheers.] It often happens that when crimes are horrible, by a false logic, dictated by false and spurious feelings, we begin to suppose, or to act as if we supposed, that because the charge was dreadful, therefore we might be less particular about the proof; but depend upon it there cannot be a more fatal error. [Hear, hear.] It is absolutely necessary that in every case against men who have been tried or against men who are to be tried for outrages that make our blood run cold, they should have precisely the same advantages, precisely the same favor and indulgence as in ordinary times is given to the most ordinary, the slightest offence—and that all should remember that in the eye of English law every man is innocent until he is legally found guilty. [Hear, hear, and loud and loud applause.] The august figure of Justice has eyes and ears—nay, it should be all eyes and all ears for every description of testimony and information that bears upon the truth of charges; but for all matter that is not directly connected with the proof of charges, with whatever tends to prejudice the case, to inflame the mind, to carry the heat and temper of passion into the verdict that may be delivered—for all such matters the old proverb is good, "Justice should be absolutely deaf and absolutely blind." If the very Throne were at stake—the ancient Throne on which sits the beloved and venerated figure of our Sovereign; if the old and time-honored laws of this kingdom were at stake; if every institution that we value and hold dear; if every institution that we have received from our fathers, and that we hope to hand down to our children were at stake in the issue of a criminal charge—still you must look at nothing but the sufficiency of the proof; you must let all charges, you must let all dangers be incurred, you must suffer the world to take its course, even though it were cracking in your ears, rather than allow the credit and the sanctity of justice to be tainted for a moment in the smallest degree. [Cheers.] Having said that, I should be less likely to be misunderstood when I have invoked every just protection for those who may be charged with political offences; but when I proceed to give you a candid opinion, and one which is not a new opinion, on the subject of Fenianism, I feel because being in opposition to the Executive Government as regards their political ideas upon a multitude of questions, I feel that there is a temptation to be too critical in scrutinizing the details of their proceedings on these great subjects; that our duty is to consider them in the light of champion of public law, as the organs and expositors of those principles which are necessary for the safety of society; and that therefore, whether we differ from or agree with them in matters politically contested they have precisely the same claim on us as if we were among the most devoted adherents for a strong and unflinching support in the endeavor to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to protect the lives and property of the people. [Cheers.] In my opinion, it is a great advance in modern civilization which has led to the lenient treatment of political offenders, an advance of which I am bound to say, *we appear to have an illustrious example in the proceedings that have followed the conclusion of the dreadful and desperate war waged between the North and South of the United States of America.* [Cheers.] Leniency to political offenders I believe to be alike wise and just, but I altogether deny—and I speak not now of persons, but of acts—I altogether deny that acts such as we have lately seen are entitled to the immunities, the partial immunities and leniency of treatment, that ought to be granted to offences properly political. [Loud cheers.] I know not whom it may please or whom it may offend, but in my opinion a deep moral taint and profound degradation is in this thing which we call Fenianism. [Cheers.] That opinion, gentlemen, does not arise in my mind from any disposition to judge too harshly of those who may perhaps feel too acutely the ancient wrongs of Ireland. It arises in a very different way. The time when I arrived at that conclusion was the time of the Fenian invasion of Canada, and certainly it did appear to me, so far as I am capable of forming a judgment of affairs, and I remember taking the opportunity of expressing an opinion nearly two years ago before an audience in Liverpool, that it is difficult to find upon record a proceeding of a large body of men more inexcusably and abominably wicked than the Fenian invasion of Canada. [Loud applause.] Canada has inflicted no wrongs upon Ireland. [Hear.] Ireland has wrongs; Canada has no power to redress them. Whatever we may be, Canada with respect to Ireland is as innocent as a child unborn, and I say that to carry fire and sword within the borders of Canada thus unequivocally, and those notoriously guiltless, merely because it is dreamed or supposed that through Canada some disgrace or some wound may be inflicted on England is the very height and the very depth of human wickedness and baseness. [Cheers.] I hope you will not think that because I have stated that opinion in very strong language—I own in the strongest language I could find for the purpose—I hope you will not think on that account that I have stated it in heat or in haste. [Hear, hear.] It is my firm and deliberate conviction, which at no time have I ceased to entertain or been inclined to modify. Having had that opinion of the Fenian invasion of Canada, I, at least, have not been surprised at what has taken place in England—I was not surprised at what took place in Manchester—and I cannot for one moment admit the arguments that are made to show that an offence of the kind ought to have been treated with great leniency and tenderness.

* * * Well, from Canada we pass to Manchester, and from Manchester we pass to Clerkenwell, I am not about to counteract in practice the precepts which I have endeavoured to give by seeking to excite your feelings with respect to the character of the crime that was then and there committed. I will only say, in my opinion, there is a painful family likeness in all the series of outrages beginning with the invasion of Canada, continued at Manchester, again at Clerkenwell, and God only knows whether as yet brought or not brought to a conclusion. On this question of affairs I will only say, as it has not yet been made the subject of judicial investigation, that while I hope we shall never in this country think of anything like rigor or severity in the administration of the law, yet that we shall firmly, as one man, support the Crown and its responsible advisers in a firm and just administration of the law, well knowing that we are securing the interests of every member of society, including the handful of misguided people who might be tempted to sympathize with the perpetrators of this crime. [Loud cheers.] Depend upon it, that those who approve this crime are the merest handful. Naturally, the people for whom we could find the most excuse would be the Irish, but I have learned from the most undoubted authority that the Irish in Lancashire are wholly free from the taint of this sympathy. [Loud cheers.] A few heated and erratic minds are to be found in every rank of the community upon whose actions and judgments no man can count; but, with these exceptions, I am persuaded that not only the error but the deep guilt of this sympathy *does not attach itself to any considerable portion of the Irish community.* [Cheers.] This is a fell disease infecting our society. No doubt its development has been assisted by the importation of reckless spirits who have been naturally enough developed on the other side of the Atlantic by the exigencies of a great and exasperating war. [Cheers.] Do not let us make this a reproach to our Atlantic brethren. Do not for a moment suppose that I intend to insinuate any idea of the kind—which I would be the first to condemn—for the exigencies of such a war would naturally develop in some congenial minds even such a mischievous and painful growth of human wickedness as this. It is no wonder if these persons have looked for a field predisposed in some degree for their mischievous activity. But we have much more than this to consider. *We must distinguish, as I venture to say, between the case of Ireland and the case of Fenians;* and I hope you will not suspect me, after what I have said, of wishing to tamper with the principles of public order, when I avow to you my conviction that these painful and horrible manifestations may, perhaps, in the merciful designs of Providence, without in the slightest degree acquitting the authors of responsibility—may, perhaps, have been intended to incite this nation to a greater search of its own heart and spirit and conscience with reference to the condition of Ireland and the legislation affecting that country. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, it is, to say, the very least, a matter of the utmost sadness to consider that, after 600 years of political connection between England and Ireland, that union of heart and spirit which is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country has not yet been brought about. [Hear, hear.] It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the fact, or I may add the gravity of the responsibilities which it brings upon the Government of this country; and, gentlemen, when I say upon the Government of this country, I use that expression because in former times the influence of the people on the direction of public policy, although for many purposes it has always had great weight, was far from being unanimous and united. But of late the development which has been given to our popular and representative institutions, and which has invested many of you, and not only many of you, but all your fellow-citizens all over the country, with the power of the Parliamentary suffrage, fixes upon you the last resort, the chief and main burden of responsibility for the character and color of the policy that may attach to the conduct of the Imperial concerns of Great Britain in all their branches and departments [hear, hear,]; and, therefore, whether or not you are plenarily responsible for the past policy of this country towards Ireland, you will be responsible for it in the future. [Hear, hear.] And I think I am not performing the part of a wanton or gratuitous censor if I venture to impress upon you those feelings, those convictions, which I cannot discharge from my own mind, how it would be unworthy of the character of this country if, on account of the occurrence of those horrible outrages, we were to consider ourselves as in any degree released from the duty of acting fairly. What has been and what is to be the nature of our policy toward Ireland? There is not the smallest doubt that that policy has undergone great improvement, that civil rights have been extended, odious penalties have been removed, religious distinctions that formerly existed have been effaced, and a better and milder spirit has taken possession of British legislation with respect to Ireland. But, at the same time, if we wish to place ourselves in the condition at last to grapple with the Irish problem as it ought to be grappled with, there is but one way to do it, and that is for each of us individually to make a mental effort to place himself in the position of an Irishman, imbued with the national feelings of Irishmen, and under the influence of their traditions, and then to say honestly to himself, as in the sight of God, whether, if he were such an Irishman, with such convictions, he would himself be satisfied with the state of things that now exists. If you ask me what contribution I have to offer toward the solution of this great and most pressing problem, I have only to say that past history teaches us that there is a *marvelous power of enchantment in the promoting of just and fair dealing.* [Cheers.] This purports to be a union of three Kingdoms. Now, one question arises, if the three Kingdoms are to be united, how are they respectively to be governed? My answer is this: There are certain matters in which the very effect of a union requires that the three should have a common opinion and a common policy. [Cheers.] To far as that goes, I would not for a moment listen to any plea whatever for separate institutions and a separate policy for England, or for Scotland or Ireland; but this I venture to say, that in all matters except that no man ought to be able to say that any one of these three countries is governed according to the traditions, the views and the ideas of another. And if I am asked what is meant by that, I reply by an illustration much clearer than argument. I reply by pointing to the policy that the Parliament of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom has never failed to pursue in respect to Scotland. [Cheers.] There must be many Scotchmen here present. They abound, and I am thankful they abound in this community. [Laughter.] If there had not been a facility for the importation of Scotchmen it is highly probable that I should not have been here, [laughter;] but I appeal to you who, as Englishmen, pride yourselves as being the first among the nations of the world in the sense of public justice—have we treated Ireland as we have treated Scotland? If we had endeavored to govern the Scotch according to the English notions and ideas, I ask whether they would have been the contented community which they now are. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, in speaking of that unsatisfactory condition of relations which I admit connects itself in a considerable degree, though in an indirect method, with the recent horrible manifestations, I am far from meaning to suggest that these dreadful crimes can be the object of sympathy in Ireland; my belief is that even the sympathy which has been shown with the three men executed at Manchester was procured by erroneous statements of the case and groundless imputations on the administration of justice. With regard to the more recent outrage, the matter is so clear that I feel satisfied no man will be able to affix upon any portion of the Irish population the charge of sympathizing with such enormity. [Hear, hear.] But this is the state of the case. We have not in Ireland that degree and amount of active loyalty to and respect for the law which is necessary in order to constitute a thoroughly well-ordered and united community. [Hear, hear.] And we have this painful circumstance, that while large portions of the Irish population from year to year have left the shores of the country to pursue their fortunes in a foreign land, they have carried with them, along with a patient and tender attachment to the soil, something that almost might be described as a fierce resentment, an inextinguishable aversion to the authority, the Government and the institution of the country; and for my part, gentlemen, I own I am not satisfied when I hear people say: "Yes, that is so, but it is because they are so unreasonable." Well, they may be unreasonable—we are all unreasonable, more or less—we are all unreasonable, *especially when we have suffered wrong.* [Hear, hear.] And depend upon it we are now going to enter into a controversy with a lawless Power, that aims its blow not at wealth, not at property, not at Government, not at aristocracy, not at any one class or portion or community, but at public order and at the peace of society; and if we are to enter with a clear conscience into that contest, if we are to be able to persevere in that fearless and firm administration of the law, which I for one earnestly desire, and will heartily support, ["hear, hear," and cheers,] we must satisfy ourselves that as regards those causes of legislation which bear upon the permanent condition of a people we have set ourselves in the right. [Hear.] *What we want is that those sympathies in Ireland which now hang and float bewildered between law and lawlessness shall be brought into active alliance with it;* [hear;] what we want is to have Ireland like Scotland, so that at last, and after all these generations, we may be enabled, instead of hearing in every corner of Europe the most painful commentaries upon the policy of England toward Ireland—we may be able to look our fellow Europeans of every nation in the face and challenge any of them to deny that we have administered to the sister island the full benefit of the principle of equal justice. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, old and inveterate diseases are not to be cured in a day. I have rarely read a more striking sentiment in any newspaper—though I rejoice to say that we now often have the advantage and happiness of reading the enunciation of the most matured and solid wisdom expressed in the clearest and most eloquent language even in a multitude of those journals which are produced from hour to hour, and almost from moment to moment, for our advantage—I have rarely read a more striking sentiment than the one conveyed in an article upon the Irish question some six or seven months since, where the writer was dealing with the statements of those who say it is vain to expect that because you do this or that you will convert Ireland into a happy or contented people, and you will therefore draw the conclusion that it is better to do nothing at all. Old and inveterate diseases, I repeat, are not to be removed in a moment. It is the law of nature, it is the dispensation of Providence, it is a great check upon human folly, that we should know, when we have long persevered in mischief, it is not in our power at a moment's notice to undo it; and you must be prepared for a long and patient well-doing toward Ireland up to the full bond of reason and justice, though not one jot beyond them, if you wish to obtain ultimately for yourselves or for your children that end for which I never despair, viz.: of redeeming the reproach of total political incapacity to assimilate to ourselves an island within three hours of our shores, and which has been under our dominating influence now for 600 years; but I believe myself that in the case of Ireland there is much even in the method of treatment as distinguished from the substance of measures in kindness, in sympathy, in recognition, in equality, in frank union, in all where we can unite, that will of themselves have a great effect in Ireland; and one thing I will say I will not do—I will not be a party to endeavor to bribe Ireland into union with this country by the mere vulgar expedient of doses of public money. [Hear.] I say that not for the sake of the people of England. If it were a question of thousands or millions, and you could show me that thousands or millions would attain the end, there is none of us would hesitate a moment; but they will not attain the end. One of the great things, one of the greatest of all we have in view is this, we wish to raise Ireland to the dignity of perfect political freedom and the sense of responsibility which attends it; [hear, hear;] but you cannot raise Ireland to that dignity of political freedom if you seek to depress her spirit and to fix for her a servile position by doing for her in matters of public money that which you would refuse to the citizens of countries of whose public spirit and self-respect you have formed a high estimate. One word, and one only, on the subject of a Parliamentary reform in the representation of Ireland, because that, I am bound to say, I take for granted. I make no doubt, looking at the declarations of the Government and propriety of the case, that we shall have for Ireland a measure of reform not less equitable and liberal in its spirit than that which has been passed for England, [hear, hear,] and I hope more free from particular provisions than are open to reasonable exceptions. [Hear, hear.] I can only say, for one, that if any attempt were made to found upon recent occurrences, or a supposed political insecurity in Ireland—if any plea made in deferring the settlement of the questions connected with the representation of the people in that country, I should, for one, be found to lift up my voice and say that that was a false and fatal policy, [hear, hear,] that we must throw ourselves frankly upon public sentiment in Ireland, and that if it be true that the circumstances are critical up to the point at which they are now critical, and which I don't seek to exaggerate, the very fact would be a reason for our giving expression to the genuine public sentiment of Ireland through the authorized and legal meaning of its representative institutions. [Applause.] * * * * Gentlemen, there is still another matter that cannot be omitted—it is the state of the religious institutions of Ireland. I say in the face of my respected friend, your Chairman, and without the least fear of offending, we may all lament it in our several degrees and manner—we may lament that Ireland is as she is, and that she and we are not more of one mind, that she does not more conform to our pattern in respect to religious matters; but we must recognize the fact in the case of Scotland. When a difference of the kind arose, you allowed the Scotch to hold their own way, and I do not believe there is a man, whatever his persuasion, that would wish to undo that state of things. In Ireland you have adopted the opposite rule. You have got a small portion of Ireland holding that form of belief which is, I apprehend, the belief of the majority in England, and, therefore, the English ideas and opinions in favor of the English form of government are carried into Ireland, and the national endowments of the country are given exclusively to the religion of a small number of persons, comprising among themselves almost all the whole wealth of the country, while the multitude of the poor of the country are left to shift for themselves—[cheers]—that is to say, religious inequality exists in Ireland in its most glaring form. [Hear, hear.] Now, gentlemen, we would not endure that in our country. If there were a Roman Catholic country, with a dominant Roman Catholic majority, endeavoring to enforce upon us the simple converse of that which we enforce upon Ireland, to apply against us the principle we now apply against them, *I ask you whether we should patiently bear it or not. No, gentlemen, we should not bear it.* [Hear, hear.] We may perhaps by some practices in the methods and expedients of politics show a greater aptitude than our Irish brethren in choosing out for ourselves effectual ways and means in applying a remedy to the evil, but if that evil had been felt by us as it has been felt by them, a remedy in one shape or another we should and would have applied, and would have done it long ago. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I must express to you my firm conviction that principles of religion must be established in Ireland, [cheers,] and that it is vain to look to a true union and harmony between that country and this until the Legislature of the country shall have made up its mind to govern and to attain that great consummation. It may involve a sacrifice of our pride, there may be difficulties to encounter upon the way, and there are those who would tell us that it is hostile to religion. I, for my part, believe that nothing ever was or ever will be hostile to religion which is agreeable to justice; [cheers;] but let me commend this subject to your deep, earnest and serious reflection, for, rely upon it, you have got this before you; it faces you, it confronts you, it stops you in the way, it will pursue you wherever you go. Ireland is at your doors; Providence has placed her there; law and Legislature have made a compact between you; you must face those obligations, you must deal with them and discharge them. As to the modes of giving effect to this principle, I don't enter upon them. I am of opinion they should be dictated, as a general rule, by that which may appear to be the mature, well-considered and general sense of the Irish people. But as to the principle itself I entertain a depth of conviction in regard to it, and a strength of assurance that it will come up and meet us at every step of our future progress until we have dealt with it effectually, that won't suffer me to be silent in your presence, but urges me again and again to beg you to lay to heart the considerations that are connected with the complete and effectual settlement of this great and pressing question. I must say a word on the positions of the Executive Government and the parties in Parliament. By the rule of the Constitution those ought to govern who have the confidence of the majority. Now, it is a fact that those who at present govern are in the minority. That state of things is not without its advantages. It teaches us that the epochs of conservative Governments are very commonly the epochs of the greatest and most necessary concessions to popular feeling. [Cheers.] There was the old bugbear of protection. How did we get rid of that? By bringing the Protectionists into office. [Cheers.] From 1846 to 1852, when elections occurred in agricultural constituencies, there was always a gentleman to talk of the wrongs of the British farmer, and I cannot wonder that the British farmer sometimes lent a ready ear to the assurances that were given to him. My belief is that if the Protectionist Party had not come into power to this day you would have had to this day the county elections fought on the principle of Protection, [laughter and cheers,] and a great body of men always coming forward to assure the farmer that he was deeply wronged, that they were very sensible of his wrongs, and that nothing was necessary but a majority to put them into power. In order to the effectual application of a remedy, they came into power over night, and the next morning they found it was impossible Protection could be restored. [Hear, hear.] That was the case in 1852. In 1858 there was another of these Governments of a minority, and at the commencement of that Government Lord Derby announced that his mission was to oppose the progress of Democracy; but before that Government had been twelve months in office the members of it were engaged in the production and the recommendation of a Reform bill. They were put out. Their Reform bill was not entertained, and that being so the consequence was they fell back into the old error, and from 1859 to 1867 their party, with an unbroken effort, opposed itself to all and every proposal of reform. [Hear, hear.] But in 1866, at the end of the session, they come in again, and precisely the same process takes place. Over night they thought reform was dangerous; that it was unnecessary; that it would destroy the Constitution, and I know not what. The sun rises next morning. With the light of that sun new ideas are conveyed—[laughter and cheers]—and the consequence is seen in the Reform act. Well, now gentlemen, you as a body and Liberal electors may be inclined to desire that those who agree with you should be placed in possession of the great opportunities of usefulness that are connected with the possession of office, [cheers,] but do not overlook those advantages on the other side, and remember that in the great changes which this year has witnessed it is highly probable that if it had not been for the change of Government in 1866, Reform might still have been baulked by an obstinate and persevering hostility. [Hear.] Referring to the Conscience Clause, the right honorable gentleman observed that, now the Conservative party was in office, they might witness the adoption of the principle contained in that clause; and, after some further remarks upon the state of parties, concluded by again thanking the constituency of South Lancashire for the position in which they had placed him.

ITALY.

The Debate upon the Roman Question in the Italian Chambers.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 17, Gen. Menabrea rose in reply to the interpellation addressed to the Ministry. He commenced by alluding to the unprepared state of the army, and stating that when the Cabinet assumed office the army was not in a condition to take the field. Passing to the Garibaldian movement, Gen. Menabrea pointed out that the proclamation of Garibaldi made no mention of the monarchy or of the King. It was true that plebiscites had been proclaimed, but, even giving these a certain value, Garibaldi's proclamation had declared the wish to overthrow the Papacy. Such a flag could not be that of the Government. He continued: "We are accused of using the phrase of 'Rome for the Romans.' But, since Italy has been formed by plebiscites, can you wish to prevent the Roman people from also freely exercising their will?" With reference to closing the Insurrectional Committees and the arrest of Garibaldi, already explained by the Minister of Justice, Gen. Menabrea said: "The Ministry have been accused of being alarmed by bugbears; but I ask if the seizure of muskets, bombs and powder are bugbears? Danger existed, and it was necessary to adopt prompt and energetic measures to avert it." The Minister reverted to his previous declaration of the intention of Government to bring forward, if necessary, a legislative measure to prevent repetitions of these deplorable facts. Respecting the passage into and return of the Italian troops from the Pontifical territory, the Green Book sufficiently showed the reasons for that passage having taken place. "This," said the speaker, "was a fact of right, which we fulfilled, notwithstanding the opposition of France; but, another motive was the fact of our being invited by the populations." Gen. Menabrea here read several telegrams and documents, proving that the populations manifestly requested the presence of the Italian troops to prevent disorders and disasters. He said: "The return of the troops was counseled by the commonest prudence. Immediately the peril threatening the Pontifical territory ceased, we could no longer afford the French Government a pretext for rendering the occupation permanent, and therefore spontaneously withdrew." Relative to the September Convention, Gen. Menabrea said: "We are asked if, after recent events, the Convention exists or not. Until notice of its termination is given, a treaty always exists, unless some provision is made in the treaty itself. No such clause is contained in the September Convention, which therefore exists; but in fact, or materially, it does not exist while the Pontifical territory is occupied by France. One contracting Power has not maintained its engagements. We are also in the same case, since we have suspended payment of our quota of the Pontifical debt. As to what we shall do with the Convention, we shall act as may be in our interest; but, first of all, the object of the Government is to obtain the departure of the French troops from the Roman territory. Afterward we can consider further. The September Convention has prejudiced no question or right. It is true that one French Minister has declared that the Convention was the rule and conduct of France while it existed, and another has said that we shall be obliged to give fresh guarantees. We shall see. Meanwhile, we must not compromise ourselves in any way, but let the French evacuate the Pontifical territory. We may then consider whether it may be our interest to confirm our engagements or annul them, or establish others anew, so as best to guard our interests."

Gen. Menabrea continued his remarks Dec. 18. Relative to the proposed Conference he denied the statement that Signor Nigra initiated this project and counseled a mixed intervention, the issue of which would have formed the subject of negotiation between the Italian and French Governments. The circular of invitation to the Conference was sent to the Italian Government on the 17th of November. They accepted the Conference in principle, and requested information upon certain points from France. "The basis of all negotiations on this subject," said the speaker, "is to preserve the national programme intact and to maintain our right." The Minister eulogized the moderation and dignity with which Parliament had received the recent declaration of M. Rouher. He said: "The friendship of France and Italy is not diminished thereby, because Italy does not forget the past great services of France. Respecting our attitude relative to the Conference after those declarations, pending negotiations compel me to maintain reserve, but I may say that France has not yet relinquished the hope of realizing her proposal." Relative to the question of Rome, Gen. Menabrea alluded to the declaration of Signor Crispi that Rome was not necessary to Italy. The Minister said: "We are of a similar opinion, but we none the less believe it necessary tenaciously to affirm our right to Rome. Rome, as a question of expediency, is the crowning of the national edifice, and only to be obtained by moral means. The Papacy is a power not only in Italy, but in Europe, and cannot be opposed by violence. Italy must give absolute guarantees to Europe for the respect of religious principle, and with a regular Government, strong in the prestige and vigor of liberty, Rome will come to us."

Signor Rattazzi accused the Ministry of only having published such documents upon late events as placed the policy of the Rattazzi Cabinet in an unfavorable light. He requested Gen. Menebrea to lay on the table all documents which concerned the events of the last few months of the Rattazzi Administration. He was equally grieved and astonished at the justification by the Minister and his friends of the French intervention without a word of protest. The late Government had struggled to the last against the Garibaldian movement, and had employed all possible means to prevent it. It believed the movement inopportune and not calculated to attain its object, besides prejudicing the sale of the ecclesiastical property. Relative to the means of going to Rome, he would meet Gen. Menabrea's general question by an equally general reply. The speaker said: "I wished to go to Rome by means permitted by our right without compromising order at home or our foreign relations. I believe that moral means are useful as preparatory to a great act; but it is vain to hope to obtain a final result from them. We must be prompt to seize an opportune moment. Order and financial prosperity are not sufficient to bring us to Rome. I do not feel bound to specify what moments or circumstances I should consider propitious. Relative to the September Convention, I would observe that treaties between two Powers, one weak and the other strong, should never be in the least degree ambiguous, as the weaker Power must, in case of controversy, accept the interpretation of the stronger. Signor Rattazzi regretted that one consequence of the Convention was to allow foreigners to interfere in internal affairs, and to give information, warning and advice. The Convention having been made should be respected; but the question arises—by what means? They could not arrest Garibaldi or his followers for a simple declaration of a wish to commit an illegal act, and, being responsible to Parliament for the violation of the law, it was impossible to adopt the measures recommended by the French Envoy.

On Dec. 19 Signor Ratazzi continued his speech. He complained of the unmerited reproach cast upon the late Government in the French diplomatic dispatches, and of the great exaggeration of M. de Villestreux relative to the preparations and departure of the volunteers. He could not arrest Garibaldi on his way to Florence, as at that time he (Ratazzi) had already resigned; he could not legally close the relief committees, as there was no proof that they had an ostensible aim in view. He denied as wholly unfounded the accusation made by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that Italy had proposed to France to become an accomplice in treason. He never proposed a mixed intervention; he never instructed Chevalier Nigra to propose a conference upon the threat of France that she would declare war if the Italian troops crossed the frontier. A Ministerial Council had assembled, at which he (Signor Ratazzi) advised the immediate occupation of Rome by Italian troops, but the Ministers were not unanimous. A Ministerial crisis ensued shortly afterward.

Ratazzi concluded his remarks Dec. 20. The reason of his resignation, he said, was his inability to pursue the line of policy which he considered necessary to maintain the national dignity. He would not alone assume the responsibility of advising the King to send the Italian army to Rome.

Lord Palmerston's Views as to Italian Unity.

In the Italian Parliament, during a recent session, Signor Minghetti read a confidential letter addressed to him by the late Lord Palmerston, a few days after the September Convention was signed. None of the reports of Signor Minghetti's speech give the text of the document, but the omission is supplied by the *Liberté*. The letter is as follows:

BROADLANDS, Sept. 25, 1864.

I am very much obliged to you for your letter, and rejoice at the arrangement you announce. The difficulties in the way were very great, and the agreement which has been come to appears to me very good. I must confess I thought it impossible to obtain anything so favorable. It is a necessity of the deepest importance for Italy that the French should evacuate the country. If that evacution be honestly and punctually carried out in two years, I do not think you have any reason to complain of the delay. Most certainly I did not expect so prompt an evacuation of the Roman territory. Historical tradition, no doubt, points to Rome as the real capital of Italy; but, setting tradition aside, Florence is in many respects more suitable as the headquarters of the Italian Government. The undertaking entered into by your King not to attack Rome, and not to suffer that bands of volunteers should invade the Papal territory, was naturally unavoidable; that undertaking will assuredly be maintained. If the Pope can procure a good army of Frenchmen, Belgians and Spaniards, and money enough to pay them, he may for a considerable time be able to keep down the discontent of the inhabitants of the country ruled in his name. But unless his system of administration materially improves, the villages and towns will gradually secede from his authority, and the priests at Rome will *ipso facto* have great difficulties to contend with. On the whole, I congratulate you most sincerely on what may be considered a great event. Yours, sincerely, PALMERSTON.

French (Official) Opinion of the Italian Debates and of their Probable Results.

Paris (Dec. 19) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The French Government seems to have wisely determined to adopt a more conciliatory tone toward Italy. After the "explicit declarations" of M. Rouher—that is a very mild way of putting it—the friends of Italy cannot but be agreeably surprised at finding a Florence letter conspicuously printed in this morning's *Moniteur*, which expresses complete satisfaction at the turn the debates have taken in the Italian Parliament. The official writer says:

"On the whole, the general impression produced by the debates so far is altogether reassuring. The chief fact which may be deduced from them is, that the teaching of recent events will not have been thrown away on Italy, and that their natural consequence will be the strengthening of the party of order and moderation, not only in the Chamber but throughout the country."

This fully bears out the opinion repeatedly expressed in this letter, viz., that it was not the interest of France to drive Italy into a corner, and that Italy had no intention for the present of gratifying her resentment at the expense of her interest by breaking off all relations with France. The debates in the Italian Chamber are not unworthy of a free country inured to self-government, a compliment which cannot be paid to the virulent oratorical contests in the French Chamber of Deputies. But, if France really wishes to make some amends to Italy for the humiliation inflicted upon her, something beside verbal soft-sawder will be necessary. The Cabinet of the Tuileries ought to meet Gen. Menabrea half way, and facilitate matters by withdrawing its troops from Civita Vecchia. Some people will say that this is impossible after M. Rouher's declarations. That is not, to my mind, any argument at all. There are bushels of precedents to show that the French Government—and I must say it is not quite singular in that respect; see, for instance, Earl Russell's dispatches and inaction in the matter of Denmark—does not always do what it says, any more than it says what it does; and the Emperor is far too good a strategist not to know that a position may be turned which it would be madness to attack in front. The clericals—even including the semi-official *France*—are very angry with the *Moniteur* respecting this Florence letter. So much the better. Their very irritation shows that they apprehend what I pointed out at the time: that M. Rouher's programme was meant merely to serve a purpose, but gave no clue to the real policy of the Emperor of the French.

FRANCE.

Individual Liberty Throughout the French Empire—Circular to the Paris Police.

Great sensation has been caused by the publication in the *Moniteur* of the following circular from the Prefect of Police to his subordinates:

GENTLEMEN: Lately, on the occasion of certain incidents, of which attempts have been made to misrepresent the character, but to which justice has rendered their veritable signification, by repressing them, a sort of outcry has been raised in a portion of the Press, which took for pretext the defence of individual liberty, which has never been under any *régime* better guaranteed or more respected than at present. These attacks are based on a theory which even goes the length of denying to the whole Police force the right of proceeding to any spontaneous arrest whatever, even in a case of *flagrante delicto*, unless it is a crime which must be tried at the Court of Assizes. According to this theory, the authors of which would not dare to avow the practical consequences, the law which has instituted the functionaries charged with maintaining public order, has itself rendered them devoid of power. Without falling under the censures of the penal code, and rendering themselves culpable of illegal arrest, they cannot seize, for example, either the authors of seditious cries, or act against a mob disturbing the public peace, or a man caught in the commission of ordinary theft, or of acts of violence against the person, outrages on morality, insults or threats against the mother of a family or a young girl, &c.; in one word, of any act which did not require the verdict of a jury. That is to say that the Police ought, under penalty of prosecution, to remain inactive and impassible in face of the perpetration of a series of offences which in every great capital incessantly menace the safety of persons and things. In what civilized society is an instance to be found of a legislation which would permit such enormities? It is to profane the sacred principle of individual liberty to thus make it serve as a pretext for these diatribes, which reverse the most elementary notions on which social life reposes.

Plain common sense will treat such theories as they deserve; but the conclusions to which they fatally conduct might disturb public opinion, lead too credulous people to rebellion, and disquiet good citizens by leaving them under the impression that they are exposed to remain without efficacious protection in the presence of culpable and illegal acts. Therefore these theories must be openly rejected in the name of public security. They might also trouble some of the auxiliaries of justice and the Police, toward whom they constitute real attempts at intimidation. It has become the duty of the Administration to clearly affirm its right, and to forewarn its agents against any hesitation or any distrust; and such is the object of this circular.

You have more than the right—you have the imperious duty, in your double quality of officers of judicial police and administrative functionaries, to seize, or cause to be seized, in order to be taken before the magistrates of judicial order, all delinquents surprised in *flagrante delicto*, and all individuals disturbing order or the public peace. Strengthen therefore the confidence of your agents and continue peaceable, in all security, the exercise of your functions. Bring to them, with the love of the public welfare, which ought to be your constant rule, the calm moderation, scrupulous respect for legal forms, and that spirit of kindness and consideration, which I have constantly recommended to you. Your mission, thus understood, not only cannot expose you to the prosecutions with which you have been threatened, but will secure to you the gratitude of the population. Furthermore you will be assured in advance of my most vigilant and determined protection.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my distinguished consideration. J. M. PIETRI.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Money Difficulty in the Convention—The Action of the State Authorities—A View of the Material Condition of the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

The attempt to make it appear that the refusal of the State Treasurer to advance money to the Reconstruction Convention is due to the hostility of the Governor and his officials to the reconstruction movement, and was intended as an insult to the Convention and to Gen. POPE, is neither just nor true. The Treasurer could not have paid the draft on him for the Convention without using the funds regularly appropriated to pay the public debt of the State, and as he is under heavy bonds not to pay out any money except on warrant signed by the Governor and approved by the State Comptroller to meet appropriations made according to law, he did not feel himself authorized to obey the order of the Convention, especially as it is doubted whether that body has any legislative authority, and whether any of its acts has the force of law until the people of Georgia and Congress have ratified and approved its action. When the interest on the State debt and the sums already appropriated and falling due every day have been paid, the Treasury will be practically empty, so far at least as its capacity to pay so heavy a draft as $40,000 is concerned. The taxes are largely in arrear for the year which is just expiring. It will be found absolutely necessary to extend the time for their collection, and it is very probable that in many cases and to a large extent taxes must be remitted, from the extreme impoverishment of the people and their inability to pay. It is well known that Gov. JENKINS and most of the leading officials in the State are individually opposed to the Congressional plan of reconstruction; but those who most deeply regret this, and are the most anxious for the Governor's concurrence with their views, are assured that he would never offer factious opposition, or insult the Convention or the Commanding-General. It is generally believed, however, that Gen. POPE has resolved to remove the Governor and the other officials, and those oracular beings generally called the "knowing ones" say that he is now in constant telegraphic communication with Washington, with a view to the execution of his purpose to change the whole of the Provisional Government—at least the Executive part of it. As this rumor gains ground, the number of names mentioned in connection with the office of Governor increases rapidly. HILL, SEWARD, BULLOCK and Ex-Gov. BROWN have their several friends and backers, who have "good reason to believe" that their favorite "is certain to get the place, if any change is made." I think when it is explained that Gov. JENKINS and Treasurer JONES had no money to advance, their alleged contumacy will be pardoned, and if they are removed, it will be for some other cause than a refusal to pay money when they had not it to pay.

During the last three or four weeks I have traveled a good deal through the State and have seen and conversed with a number of persons of every class, calling and degree, from nearly every section. It is absolutely distressing to hear the constant tale of ruin, disappointment and hopelessness which is in every mouth. Planters, merchants manufacturers, laborers, are all alike, and all look forward to the coming year as one of greater hardship and distress than any they have ever known. Last year they were poor from the failure of their crops, but there was still some money among the commission merchants, and credit, though not vigorous, had still an existence. The little crop that was made brought a large price, and the hope was universal that by industry, with propitious seasons, the crop of this year would lay the foundations of a new prosperity and flourishing trade. Now, the commission merchants, like every one else, are broke. They have made advances which they cannot collect, and consequently they have neither the money or the credit wherewith to afford help to any one this year. Credit is as dead as secession or confederate money, and relief bills and stay-laws have sealed its tomb and rendered it impossible for anybody less prescient than CUMMINGS or MILLER to foretell the period of its resurrection. The people were industrious. They worked hard and diligently. The seasons were as propitious as a bountiful Providence could make them throughout the greater portion of this State. Large crops were made, but they have not nearly realized what it cost to produce them, so that to-day it is undeniably true that the people are relatively much poorer than they were at the same time in 1866. Individual cases of ruin, which must result in want, are known to me, and I fear, from what I learn, they are not exceptional. Lands are absolutely worthless. Rich plantations could not bring $1 an acre if sold to-morrow. In every direction planters and farmers are discharging laborers from inability to feed and pay their wages. They are selling their stock for what it will bring, to purchase food for their families. The stores, usually busy and full at this season, are as dull and empty as in the dog-days. Every branch of trade, every department of industry, is at a stand-still. Even the whisky-shops—the last refuge of the destitute—are deserted, and their keepers complain as loudly as more meritorious dealers of the hard times.

Great distress and I fear agrarian disturbances seems inevitable among the freedmen during the Winter and Spring. They do not comprehend the causes of the hard times, and are very apt to attribute them to the prejudices and ill-will of the whites. The few who have succeeded in getting employment have been compelled to accept less than half the wages which they commanded last year. From $40 to $50 with rations are the highest wages to be paid this year (1868) to first-class field hands. But there will be thousands who cannot get employment of any kind, and if the Government does not come to their relief, destitution must be the fate of large numbers.

Had the cotton tax been promptly removed from the crop of 1867, much of this distress would have been removed. In the end the Government will have to expend in demoralizing charity a far larger sum than the tax will bring, and a blow will have been inflicted on one of the main productions of the country, from which it will not recover in many years.

I have been at some pains to investigate the material condition of the people, and have made inquiries among all classes, and seen for myself. Everything was risked on this crop. Credit was strained to its utmost capacity. Every enterprise and every industry joined in the venture and contributed to the stake. All is gone. The loss in cotton, or rather its fall in value below the cost of production, has absorbed everything and driven every other interest into the vortex. Nobody seems to see any outlet or means of recovery. Hope of help from outside is not entertained by any one in his senses. Every one who owes a dollar is besieged to pay. Cash on delivery is the invariable condition of every sale. To ask for time is looked on as an insult to the understanding of the vender of any commodity from a plantation to an ounce of sugar.

When the political troubles are adjusted—if they are ever to be adjusted—the clouds may pass away and things grow brighter. But they cannot be darker or less hopeful than at present. A friend of mine who had insured his life for a considerable sum years ago, and who has regularly paid the premium as the first and most sacred of his obligations, told me this week that he had been obliged to forfeit his policy, as he had not and could not raise the money to pay the premium. He offered to mortgage all his land, and sell the little of personal effects left him, but he could not raise the needed few hundred dollars, and he was forced to resign all he had paid and the hopes of years. Is it wonderful that a people so situated ask for relief?

UBIQUE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY FINANCES.

Letter from the Citizens' Association to Comptroller Connolly.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
No. 813 BROADWAY, Dec. 30, 1867.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association respectfully calls your attention to the great abuses detailed below, which have grown up in the management of the financial affairs of this City and County, and requests that you, as the head of the Department of Finance, will use your best endeavors to put a stop to a system so detrimental to the public interests. The matters detailed below all occurred before Jan. 1, 1867, when your term of office began.

According to the Comptroller's City Report for 1866, page 7, there was a balance of $3,397,966 in the City Treasury Jan. 1, 1866.

Let us inquire the occasion of this balance. From page 86 of the City Report, it appears that on Jan. 1, 1866, $1,382,400 of the City Revenue bonds, issued in 1865, were then outstanding; and from page 43 of the County Report, for 1866, it appears that on Jan. 1, 1866, $924,700 of County Revenue bonds, issued in 1865, were outstanding. It also appears that this amount of $2,307,100 had been borrowed in July and August, 1865, in anticipation of the taxes of that year; but although there was an average balance of $5,260,325 in the Treasury from Oct. 21, 1865, to the end of the year, (see page 132 City Report, 1865,) upon which the City and County were paying interest at the rate of $368,222 per year, the City bonds were not finally paid until March, 1866, (City Report, page 232, 1866,) and the County bonds not until May 24, 1866, (County Report, page 113, 1866,) the City and County paying interest upon them at seven per cent., and the bank paying the Chamberlain at the rate of $210,413 for allowing this balance to remain from Oct. 21, 1865, to the end of the year.

Another portion of the balance on hand Jan. 1, 1866, arose from uninvested balances of the sinking fund, amounting to $583,684 34. This amount lying idle since October, 1865, should have been applied to the purchase of the City bonds, (see section 15 of sinking fund ordinance;) but although $2,307,100 of the revenue bonds of 1865 were outstanding, the whole of this balance, which averaged about $600,000, (see page 142 City Report) was allowed to lie idle in the bank, the City thereby losing the interest.

The City and county began the year 1866 with a cash balance of $3,397,966, upon which they were paying interest at the rate of $237,857 62 a year, in order that the Chamberlain might have a revenue of $135,918 64 a year by lending this amount to the bank at four per cent.

From the City Report, page 143, it appears that on March 15, 1866, by the payment of the revenue bonds, the balance was reduced to $1,157,252 78.

If money were then needed a portion of the $642,513 83, then in the Treasury to the credit of the Sinking Fund, could have been borrowed, as the City would still have had the entire balance of $1,151,252 78 in the bank, the loan being a mere transfer from one account to another on the books of the bank.

This, however, was not done. From page 28 of the County Report it appears that in March there was borrowed upon county revenue bonds the further sum of $705,200.

In the month of April, 1866, with the large balance of $1,050,161 in bank there were borrowed, upon revenue bonds at 7 per cent. interest, further sums, amounting to $1,395,100, (see page 27 City, and page 28 County Reports,) the whole of which was permitted to be idle in the bank, the weekly balance increasing until at the end of the month it amounted to $2,981,033.

No portion of those loans was taken from the sinking fund since the balance of that fund continued to increase until it amounted at the end of the next month to $1,015,031 56.

In May, although the cash balance was $2,500,000, the further sum of $1,274,300 was borrowed on City and county account, at 6 and 7 per cent., (see page 27 City, and page 28 County Reports.)

As this loan of $1,274,300 did not materially increase or decrease the general balance of the bank, it is possible that the bank lent the city and county a portion of their own money, which the Chamberlain let lie in the bank, receiving, for so doing, 4 per cent.

In October, for the last six years, the city has realized an average of over $4,000,000 of taxes, and in November of $5,000,000.

Therefore a wise financial system would have prompted that those large sums at interest should have been borrowed only until October or November, especially when money was to be had all Summer at 4 or 5 per cent.

A different course, however, was pursued. The city not only paid 6 or 7 per cent. all Summer, because the bonds ran into the Winter months, but in October and November, 1866, although there was actually paid into the treasury from taxes alone $12,435,931 89, (see page 171 City Report,) yet of the $6,489,100 of Revenue Bonds issued in the early part of 1865, only $415,000 were paid or payable in October and $2,095,000 in November, the remaining $4,000,000 being scattered over the following month and nearly $1,000,000 extending into 1867. (See page 27 City and page 28 County Reports.)

In the Summer months, when money was cheap, the balance was allowed to dwindle, since the bank could hardly afford to pay the Chamberlain 4 per cent. upon the same: but in October, when money was in demand, and when the taxes came in, instead of applying the City funds to pay off the bonds issued, the bonds were allowed to remain upon interest, while the funds were allowed to accumulate in bank until in November they amounted to $7,638,978 15. (See page 143, City Report.) Upon which the City and County were paying at the rate of $500,000 a year; and the Chamberlain was receiving from the bank at the rate of $305,539 a year, or nearly $1,000 per day. As an inducement for parties to pay their taxes in October, instead of waiting until November, the City actually allowed a discount of $37,163 56 upon the $5,093,331 62 paid during October. (See page 74 County Report.) these millions of revenue bonds were permitted to remain outstanding for months, drawing interest at 7 per cent., while the average balance of $5,240,030 raised at the extra expense in October was permitted to be idle in bank from Oct. 20 to Dec. 22, (see page 143 City Report,) and on this balance somebody other than the City was realizing at the rate of $1,000 a day. From page 232, City, and 113, County Reports, it appears that while this immense balance was lying idle in bank the City and County of New-York actually paid subsequent to Oct. 20, 1866, for interest on the revenue bonds, no less than $153,578 47.

From your financial experience you must see how monstrous is that system by which the City and county lose annually between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

It it be necessary that any legislation should be secured to enable you to use the public money to pay the public obligations, without having constant recourse to the system of issuing revenue bonds redeemable at a late day, the Association trusts that you will heartily coöperate with it to secure such legislation.

I remain, very respectfully,
PETER COOPER,
Chairman Citizens' Association of New-York.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Organization—Admission of Mr. Ely.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., took his seat among the other members, and after the roll had been called Mr. TWEED asked whether Mr. ELY had qualified for Supervisor.

Mr. ELY produced a copy of the oath which he had taken before Judge CARDOZO, and handed it to the chairman, saying he was ready to take any other oath the Board might deem requisite.

On motion the Board proceeded to elect a permanent chairman, and on the first ballot Mr. WALTER ROCHE received seven votes, and was declared to be duly elected President of the Board.

On taking his seat Mr. ROCHE said:

Gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors:

Deeply grateful for the high honor you have conferred on me by electing me to the honorable position of your presiding officer, I take this first opportunity of thanking you, and assuring you that, in the discharge of the duties of the office, I shall endeavor to merit your continued approbation by an impartial ruling, and by exhibiting an appreciation in a high sense of the trust reposed in me. Deeming it not improper to remind you of the most important trust the citizens of this County have confided in this Board, and of the large interests involved in your action by the powers you possess, I would suggest that while we discharge with promptness such necessary duties as are required of the Board, yet that we exercise strict care of the public interests and a rigid economy in expenditures, burdened as our citizens are in recovering from the heavy expenses incident to the late civil war. Since the organization of this Board in its present distinctive form, the county expenses have necessarily increased from causes beyond the control of the Board. In 1863 the expenditures were $5,385,562 26, while the Comptroller called for 1867 $8,292,138 67. Yet this increase in five years is apparently due and mainly essential from the continued growth of a great and populous City, which yearly requires increased protection, and from circumstances which relate to the State and General Governments. The general expenses of the county, including donations to the various public institutions, have increased during the five years I have named from $953,332 37 to $1,365,561; as called for by the Comptroller for the support of the Metropolitan Police, from $1,743,920 to $2,601,054 99; the interest on the redemption of county debt, from $147,752 74 to $761,408 24; the State taxes from $2,540,557 15 to $3,375,237 97, while the appropriations for a Metropolitan Board of Health and the College of the City of New-York have been created, and an amount set apart of $183,876 47 for their support. The general prosperity of the county, the proper administration of justice, the discipline and care of the military, the protection and health of the citizen, the safety of the public records, the education of the young, and all charitable donations, are incidentally subject to the legislation of this Board. Having only the best interests of the county and the welfare of its citizens at heart, you will doubtless in the future, as you have in the past, merit and receive the approbation and commendation of your constituents. I again desire to thank you for the honor you have done me, and trust with your forbearance and support that I shall emulate the example of my predecessors."

Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, Chief Clerk, and Mr. SELMES and Mr. WOODWARD, Assistant Clerks, were reëlected, and the Board then adjourned.

Mr. JOHN BRICE, who claims to have been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. ORISON BLUNT, will probably take his seat at the next meeting of the Board. The Board will then be composed of seven Democrats and five Republicans.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Resolutions Complimentary to Ex-President Schultz—Dr. Harris' Weekly Report—Mortality Record for the Past Year in New-York and Brooklyn.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner CRANE acting as President *pro tem.*

The Finance Committee reported that they had received estimates from several parties for printing the annual report, and had selected Messrs. WESTCOTT & Co., as they were the lowest bidders—they agreeing to do it for $979 50. The award was indorsed by a unanimous vote of the Board.

The Soldiers' Messenger Company made application for 31 permits to erect street booths, only one of which was granted. Mr. DANIEL P. BARKER, of No. 31 Moore-street, submitted the following letter:

"I was very much surprised on returning to my house, No. 331 Atlantic, northeast corner of Hoyt-street, Brooklyn, last evening, to find a notice from EMMONS CLARK, Secretary of your Board, saying the 'President of the Soldiers' Business, Messenger and Dispatch Company' wanted to erect a covered booth on my corner. He must be a very modest man. Why did he not ask me to vacate my house for his accommodation, after living there for 25 years? Now, gentlemen, I protest against this whole iniquitous operation, and shall not give my consent. More, if any persons undertake to erect a booth on my corner I shall order them off. If they persist I would be justified in shooting them, just as quick as I would a robber or thief. This war upon property-owners has gone about far enough. The Legislature soon meets, when, if this law is not repealed, it cannot be carried out without bloodshed. My corner would not sell for as much within two thousand dollars with such a nuisance. If they want my corner let them purchase it—not try to steal possession."

Commissioner MANIERRE offered the following preamble and resolutions respecting Ex-President SHULTZ, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, JACKSON S. SHULTZ, a member of this Board, and its President from the time of its organization, has recently resigned his office as such member, and this Board being desirous of expressing their estimate of his worth and services, therefore the said Board do hereby resolve, that the said JACKSON S. SCHULTZ by his devotion of his entire time and energies during nearly the whole period of his membership to render the operations of this Board efficient, and make them result in greater security to life and health in this district, and at a reduced expense to the public, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole community.

Resolved, That for the courteous and impartial manner in which he has performed the duties of President of the Board, the members thereof hereby tender to him the expression of their satisfaction and commendation, and regret that he has deemed it his duty to dissolve his connection with the Board.

Resolved, That while deploring the loss to the public and his associates in this Board that must result from the withdrawal of his experience, energy and integrity, the members of this Board unite cordially in the wish that his future success in business may equal his most ardent expectations, and congratulate him that hereafter he will not be restrained in operations by any injunctions except such as may be moved by the laws of demand and supply, and that prudent forecast which may be expected to characterize all that he may do or omit to do.

The following weekly report was received from Registrar HARRIS:

"In the last ten days of the year just ended there were 530 deaths in New-York and 210 in Brooklyn. This is equal to a yearly death-rate of 20.91 in 1,000 in the former, and 20.18 in the latter city, the population being estimated at 923,000 and 375,000 in the respective cities. (The resident population at this season is believed to exceed those totals.) This death-rate is lower than that of the chief cities of Great Britain in the first week of December, for in London, that week, Dr. FARR reports a death-rate equal to 27 in 1,000; in Edinburgh, 31 per 1,000; in Dublin, 25 per 1,000; in Glasgow, 23 per 1,000; and in Liverpool, 36 per 1,000, annual rate. The mean temperature of the air in London that week was 35.7 degrees, while in New-York the past ten days it was 35 degrees Fahrenheit, or only 7-10ths of a degree colder than in London that week. Old age and the first five years of childhood yielded a heavy tribute to the great Reaper. The cold continues to keep up the amount of mortality in enfeebled persons at those periods of life. Of infants in their first year there perished 143 in New-York and 60 in Brooklyn, or 21.66 per cent. of the total mortality in the former, and 25.98 per cent. in the latter city. The child mortality under the fifth year of age amounted to 251 (or 41.28 per cent.) in New-York, and to 119 (or 51.51 per cent.) in Brooklyn. Nearly 12 per cent. of the total mortality in both cities occurred in that portion of the population which has passed the 60th year of age. Discreetly bestowed charities of food, clothing, fuel and personal advice to the needy classes, would save much life and health in this inclement season of the year. Viewed in the light of public economy against pauperism and vice, such timely benevolence brings permanent results of public benefit in addition to all the good that charities like these can bring to the needy themselves. The year which has just closed will forever keep the memorials of the 23,170 inhabitants of New-York and of the 8,325 people of Brooklyn that died in these twelve months. Some were strangers in our midst, many others were homeless, vagrant and destitute more than 550 were immigrants that had been less than five years on our shores, and some others were women. The hospitals and public institutions of New-York buried of these classes upward of 3,600 persons who received the medical care and public charity which those institutions afford. In the dwellings of the City there died 19,50 persons, and nearly 12,000 of these were children under five years of age, and 7,00', in round numbers, were infants in their first year. The records of these deaths and their causes are worthy consideration, and ought to be prevented. The share which the preventable diseases bear in the causes of death, considerably exceeds one-fourth part of the whole. The zymotic diseases alone caused nearly 7,000 of the mortality in New-York and over 2,500 of that in Brooklyn, or 30 per cent. (in round numbers) of the total deaths by all causes in each of these cities. There is good reason to believe that some of the avoidable and preventable causes of the high death-rates in these cities are being brought under control; for not only have we witnessed a reduction of 3,645 in the total mortality in New-York the past year, but it appears that this gain has been made in places and upon causes that have long been operating with a kind of relentless enmity against life and health in particular districts of the Metropolis. But ceaseless vigilance is the price of sanitary security in such concentrated populations as are crowding with constantly increasing density in the streets of New-York and Brooklyn. And while infants perish by thousands in the cradle, and while men and women are cut off by preventable causes at the very threshold of useful life, there will continue to be a popular demand for fearless and faithful inquisition regarding the responsible sources for all such premature mortality."

The Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposed Commercial Convention—The The Obstructions in Savannah River.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday, Mr. WM. E. DODGE, the President, in the chair.

A communication from the Boston Board of Trade was read, inviting the Chamber to send delegates to a commercial convention, to meet in Boston on the 5th of February, to consider the improvement of inland and interior means of transportation; the adoption of a uniform system for the measurement of grain; the adjustment of the currency question in a manner which will reconcile conflicting sectional views, while at the same time promoting the welfare of the whole country; the restoration of the foreign commerce of the country from its present greatly depressed condition, and the organization of a National Board of Trade, or Chamber of Commerce, and such other subjects not of a local or political character as may properly come before the Convention.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. OPDYKE, WETMORE and others participated, it was agreed to appoint delegates.

A memorial was read from the Savannah Board of Trade, asking the New-York Chamber of Commerce to indorse an application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of obstructions in the harbor of Savannah River.

Mr. WETMORE thought that the people who placed the obstructions there should remove them.

Mr. DODGE remarked that he supposed it was well known how the obstructions were placed in the river.

A portrait of Capt. MARSHALL, for many years Chairman of the Executive Committee, was presented to the Chamber by WM. E. DODGE, A. A. LOW, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, S. B. CHITTENDEN, W. A. MURDOCK, E. H. R. LAYMAN, JOHN T. AGNEW, MOSES TAYLOR and PAUL SPOFFORD.

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the portrait was accepted.

Mr. MOSES GRINNELL, alluding to the recent change in the Governorship of the Sailors' Snug Harbor Institution, thought that New-York should supply an officer for the position.

Mr. A. A. LOW explained that the resignation of the late Governor (Capt. DE PEYSTER) was forwarded to the Board, and received at the instigation of the family of the Captain, who desired that he should retire from active life, and live in quiet during his remaining years. The Board of Trustees recognized the services of Capt. DE PEYSTER, adopted complimentary resolutions, and tendered to him the use of the house which he now occupies, tree of rent, until the 1st of May next; also a continuance of his salary to the same time. They thought that the Sailors' Snug Harbor, which now has between 400 and 500 inmates, and about 200 hundred acres of land, and many buildings to be cared for and attended to, required the appointment of an active business man as the successor of Capt. DE PEYSTER, and, therefore, after a careful consideration of the claims of about twelve applicants, it was decided, after repeated ballotings, to give the position to Capt. MELVILLE.

Mr. GRINNELL said he had no fault to find with the present incumbent, but thought New-York should furnish a shipmaster competent to fill the position.

A memorial from the Macon Board of Trade, with reference to the repeal of the cotton tax, was received and ordered to be placed on file, after which the Chamber adjourned.

Suicide by a Married Woman—Her Husband's Cruelty and Desertion the Avowed Cause.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the body of Mrs. MILLY PRIEST, employed while living as cashier at the Wetmore House Restaurant, in Broadway, near Broome-street, who committed suicide by swallowing opium in consequence of domestic troubles. Mr. E. R. GAMBLE, one of the proprietors of the restaurant, testified that she had been in their employment eight or nine days. On Monday there was a mistake in her cash accounts, and she was asked to rectify it. During Wednesday morning she kept her room and sent for Mr. WETMORE and told him that she had taken something that would probably cause her death. He took from her hand some opium, and sent Mrs. GAMBLE up to her with some food. Mrs. PRIEST at that time acted rationally. She was found to be in a critical condition, and Dr. HUNTER was called in. Restoratives were applied without success, death ensuing about 5 o'clock P. M.

Mr. WM. H. WETMORE, the other proprietor, corroborated the testimony of his partner. He stated that on the 1st inst. Mrs. PRIEST sent for him when she declined any breakfast as she felt sick on account of some opium she had swallowed, adding that she had often taken it for her nerves. He took some away from her, remarking that it was a dangerous practice, and went down stairs for some ice. On his return he found her in an insensible condition. After death he found three letters under her pillow. The first one was addressed to her husband, "JOSIAH S. PRIEST, New-Orleans, La," as follows:

DEC. 31, 1867.

DEAR, DEAR SI: When you get this I am no more. All I asked for in this world was your love; it was denied me. You have cast me from you as you would a dog. I cannot live without you, and my heart is broken. I have left your family pictures and your slippers with ANNIE ASWIN. If you wish them you can write to her, and she will give you further particulars. May you be happy, and remember your ever-loving but heart-broken MILLIE.

The second letter was addressed to her husband's brother, "Mr. ALBERT W. PRIEST, No. 345 Tremont-street, Boston," as follows:

DEC. 31, 1867.

DEAR BROTHER: For as such I have loved you, I have been neglected by S., (meaning her husband,) this long time; he has not even written to me. I love him as dearly as ever, but my cup of sorrow is full. I am sick in mind and body. I cannot live this way any longer; it would bring me to the madhouse. When you get this I am no more. You can get your family pictures by applying to Miss ASWIN, No. 42 Jane-street. May God bless you, and I remain your loving, but heart-broken sister, MILLIE.

The third letter was addressed to Miss ANNIE ASWIN, No. 42 Jane-street, and was as follows:

DEC. 31, 1867.

DEAR ANNIE, My sole friend, you will be surprised to get this note from me, but forgive me for not telling you when I saw you yesterday. You little supposed it to be the last time that you would look upon me when you said I looked pale. I intended to tell you but my heart failed me. I am discharged this morning, but, dear ANNIE, it is not my fault. I have tried to do the best I could. Dear darling, please do as I ask you. Come to the hotel as soon as you get this and ask for some papers which I left. You will find in them the family pictures of my husband, and you must keep them till you are requested from New-Orleans and Boston. If you receive any news from my husband, please send pictures, slippers, red goblets, and those letters tied together, and the silver. The letters are those he wrote to me. I wish him to read them, and think of times when I was *happy*. Yes. I was very happy once, but I have been a heart-broken woman for a long time, and the cup is full now. I have not settled with Mr. WETMORE, and I wish you to do so. I leave all I possess to you. My troubles are yours, and if it is in your power to have me buried, I wish you would do so and not let me be buried by the Corporation. I inclose an envelope directed to my father. You must write to him and let him know. Write to my husband; also don't let anybody take those two pictures of me, or those of my husband and child. Dear ANNIE, I have nothing more to say to you. When you get this I shall be no more. May God bless you and rescue you from such a fate as mine. Dear ANNIE, never give my child's clothes away; open my trunk and you will find things you wish to wear. Tell my husband I forgive him, and that I loved him as much as ever. I am trying Mrs. SCOTT's remedy—the tobacco under the arm. I hope never to open my eyes again in this world, and remain your heart-broken friend,
MRS. PRIEST.

Forgive me dearest.

This evidence being submitted to the jury, they rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mrs. PRIEST was a native of Ireland, twenty-six years of age.

Board of Emigration.

The statistics of emigration for the month ending Dec. 31 show that the number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden during the month was 10,279. Of these 4,106 arrived in twelve vessels from Liverpool, 769 in five vessels from London, 517 in three vessels from Glasgow, 162 in two vessels from Havre, 2,021 in six vessels from Hamburg, 2,311 in ten vessels from Bremen, 390 in one vessel from Antwerp, and three in one vessel from Rotterdam. Of these 9,898 were bondable passengers, (those by whom "head money" is payable,) and 381 those who were not liable to bond. Of the 10,279 above given, 7,669 were landed from twenty-five steamers, and the balance, 2,610, from fifteen sailing vessels. Seventeen of the steamers sailed under the British flag, four under that of Bremen, two under that of Hamburg and two under that of the United States.

DESTINATIONS OF EMIGRANTS.

The destination of these emigrants is recorded as follows:

Arkansas	2	Minnesota	69
Alabama	6	Missouri	273
Canada	85	Mexico	2
California	93	New-Hampshire	4
Connecticut	106	New-York	4,198
Central America	2	New-Jersey	258
Colorado	2	Nebraska	15
Delaware	5	New-Brunswick	2
Dist. of Columbia	33	Oregon	1
Florida	2	Rhode Island	92
Georgia	18	Ohio	650
Illinois	1,048	Pennsylvania	1,099
Iowa	185	South Carolina	2
Indiana	158	South America	5
Kentucky	48	Texas	17
Kansas	40	Tennessee	18
Louisiana	49	Vermont	17
Massachusetts	380	Virginia	112
Maryland	50	West India	3
Maine	5	Wisconsin	703
Michigan	399		

The annual report of the Commissioners will not be ready for publication, probably, before the first proximo, as the agents throughout the country have first to be heard from with their returns.

RAILROAD OVERCHARGE.

On the 1st ult. the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company reduced its rate of transportation for emigrants to the distant Western cities $3 per head. On the 27th five emigrants with their families were landed at Castle Garden by the steamship *Atlanta* from Havre and London, having left the first-named port on the 6th—five days, it will be observed, after the date of the reduction of the fares by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Soon after their arrival, when in conversation with fellow-passengers and others, they learned of the reduced rate, and as they had paid the higher one to the Company's agent at Manheim, they fancied themselves swindled, and at once applied to the General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, before whom they made affidavits of the facts. A bill was made out, in which SILVER STAMMEL, who had paid $10 78 for transportation to Adrian, Mich., claimed to have returned to him $3; JASPER STAMMEL, the same amount; JOSEPH JOERGER, for Galena, Ill., $31 50 for himself and ten others of his family; another JOSEPH JOERGER, for Cincinnati, $3, and CHRISTIAN ZEITH, for Cincinnati also, $6.

The bill was presented to Messrs. MACDONALD and BISCHOFF, agents for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who at first refused to pay it, but ultimately acquitted themselves of the debt.

From this it may be inferred that it is not now so easy a matter to play tricks on emigrants as it used to be. In this case the emigrants saw their right to be carried at the reduced rate, seeing that they took their tickets in Manheim five days after the rate was reduced here. The objection to refund the excessive charge, at first made by the railroad agents, was not so unreasonable, perhaps as at first glance it appeared, as no doubt the assumption on their part was that those only who took tickets of transportation in Europe after the new tariff had been communicated to the sub-agents there had any claim to the reduction. But as these are days of submarine cables, when dispatches don't take even five days in transmission, the emigrants, it would seem, thought otherwise.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the chair.

Mr. JOHN KEHOE sent in a petition to be released from his contract for grading One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the reason that the Harlem Railroad Company has commenced legal proceedings against him for obstructing their track, and he finds it impossible to continue his work on the street without causing such obstruction.

The paper was referred, and the Board adjourned to Saturday next.

School Trustees.

Yesterday Mayor HOFFMAN, with the consent of the various Boards of School Inspectors, made the following nominations of School Trustees:

Ward.	Dist.	Name.	Ward.	Dist.	Name.
I.	1.	Wm. Kennedy.	IX.	3.	J. W. Farr.
II.		John Robinson.	XVI.		A. Amberty.
III.		John Kennell.	XI.	4.	Ed. Michling.
IV.		A. Fullerton.	XI.		H. C. Calkin.
V.		W. H. Johnston.	XVII.		F. C. Wagner.
VI.		H. Schroeder.	XV.	5.	C. D. Brown.
VIII.		D. S. Paige.	XVIII.		John Forster.
VII.	2.	D. J. Twigg.	XVIII.	6.	Adjourned.
X.		A. Truesdell.	XII.	7.	T. E. B. Hawks.
XIII.		J. H. Tooker.	XIX.		J. R. Davies.
XIV.		Michael Burke.	XXII.		W. H. Doherty.

The Tax on Imitation Wines.

The Collector of the Thirty-second District has ordered that an assessment of fifty cents per gallon be made on the wines of J. N. BLUM & Co., in accordance with an opinion rendered in the case by Mr. S. M. BOWMAN, of which the following is the kernel:

"BLUM & Co. are liable to excise duty under the ninety-fourth section, which provides that there shall be imposed a tax on all liquors known or denominated as wine, not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries, produced by being rectified or mixed with other spirits, or into which any matter whatever may be infused, to be sold as wine, or by any other name and not otherwise provided for in this act, a tax of fifty cents per gallon, &c. The article manufactured and put upon the market by this firm is an imitation of a domestic wine. If it had been a genuine California, or other domestic wine, it would have been free of tax, but being a 'villainous compound,' in imitation of the genuine article, it comes under the section of the law last quoted and must be taxed at the rate of 50 cents per gallon.

On the 1st of September, 1867, it seems, JAMES N. BLUM and ABE NEWBURGER commenced the business of wine manufacture in the City of New-York, under the firm name of J. N. BLUM & Co. The article manufactured and sold by them is a compound liquor, made in imitation of sparkling champagne, composed of about two parts California cheap wine, one part imported Sauterne wine, a small portion of alcohol, some sugar and gas; and when rectified made a very fair imitation of champagne wine. The liquor was then put up in the ordinary champagne bottle, corked with a cork made expressly for this firm, and branded on the inner end with the initials of the firm, and then sealed and labeled. These labels were of various devices, but all purported to cover a domestic champagne. Some of the labels bore a slight resemblance to labels on the imported champagne wines; but none of them bore the brand of any foreign house, manufacturer or firm, and in no way purported to cover the foreign article. This firm having made no returns for taxes to the proper Assistant Assessor, Collector SHOOK seized the establishment. It is estimated that the tax from this source will amount to $250,000 a year in the Thirty-second District."

New Regulations at the Custom-house.

Yesterday, the Collector issued the following:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1868.

There has come to my knowledge a practice in this Custom-house which may grow into an abuse, and which is in direct contravention of section 696 of the Treasury regulations. It is the giving of information, furnishing invoices, books, &c., to persons applying therefor. Under these circumstances I feel it incumbent upon me to issue the following order, viz.:

Under no circumstances will any of the deputy collectors, cashiers, auditors or clerks in this Custom-house furnish any book or document, or any information relating to any transactions of the Custom-house, the records of which are in the archives, without first having my authority or check to give such information, or to surrender such books or documents.

This order is issued to more strictly enforce the Treasury regulations above referred to.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

The records of the Metropolitan Revenue Board show that, since its organization, June 20, 1867, there have been made by its orders 510 seizures in all; of which there were of:

Illicit distilleries	31
Licensed distilleries	26
Apple whisky distillery	1
Breweries	8
Rectifying establishments	50
Tobacco factories	23
Coal oil distilleries	14
Total	153

The balance of the seizures (357) is made up of packages of whisky and tobacco, in lots varying from one barrel and five pounds to four and five hundred barrels and fifty and sixty hogsheads.

The following amounts were collected in the various Internal Revenue Districts in this City and vicinity during the year:

Dist.		Dist.	
2..(Brooklyn)	$2,263,175	7..(N. Y. City)	$1,155,773
3..(Brooklyn)	2,107,766	8..(N. Y. City)	4,243,236
4..(N. Y. City)	4,090,767	9..(N. Y. City)	1,553,351
5..(N. Y. City)	1,253,556	32..(N. Y. City)	7,640,933
6..(N. Y. City)	2,370,853	5..(New-Jersey)	3,041,427
Total			$29,720,837

Liquor Dealers' Convention.

The liquor dealers and brewers of this City were again represented in convention at the Astor House yesterday for the purpose of considering the present Excise law.

Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel to the liquor dealers, objected to any steps being taken till the Brooklyn dealers were represented. He also read an act repealing the act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York, passed April 14, 1866. This bill not meeting with the views of the Brooklyn delegates, it was arranged that the Brooklyn liquor dealers should coöperate with the New-York dealers to obtain the passage of a bill for the protection of the trade in the Metropolitan District.

After some further discussion of a trivial nature, the meeting adjourned.

Alleged Homicide in Jersey City.

MORRIS O'CONNELL, residingat the corner of South Eighth and Warren streets, Jersey City, died between 12 and 1 o'clock on New Year's morning, as is alleged, from injuries received at the hands of FRANCIS MACKLIN, keeper of a drinking place at the corner of Warren and Morgan streets, Jersey City, on Sunday morning, a week ago. MACKLIN was arrested four days afterward on affidavits charging him with having beaten and kicked O'CONNELL in a brutal manner. After being taken home, O'CONNELL was out on Sunday, and the next day he became insensible and remained speechless until Sunday last, since which time until his death he was not in his right mind. The deceased was 46 years of age and a single man.

MACKLIN, who was committed to the County Jail to await the result of the injuries, made the following voluntary statement before Coroner WARREN, who issued the warrant for his arrest:

"MORRIS O'CONNELL came to my place at about 12 o'clock, at the corner of Morgan and Warren streets, and had two glasses of ale, and gave a dollar bill in payment; I gave 90 cents change; he stopped for some time, and then another man came in and O'CONNELL called for three glasses of ale and refused to pay for them; I told him he was raising a muss; that I wanted him to pay, and that it was 12 o'clock, and that I had to close my place; he refused to go, when I went around the bar and caught him by the collar and he caught me; I pulled him a piece and struck him with my hand, and he fell down; I caught him by the collar and pulled him out in the hall and left him there; he jumped up and walked off; this was on the night of the 23d December; he was under the influence of liquor, and I told him to keep out of my place altogether."

A *post-mortem* examination will be made by Drs. O'CALLAHAN, HAYS and WATSON, and the case will be investigated before Coroner WARREN.

Police Items.

WM. THOMAS, aged two months, died suddenly at No. 505 Washington-street yesterday morning ....WM. PHALON, aged five weeks, also died suddenly yesterday at No. 327 East Thirty-second-street.... BENJAMIN E. HARRISON, of No. 3 Peck-slip, walked off the dock at Coenties-slip on Wednesday night, but was rescued by Officer LLOYD, of the First Precinct ....JOSEPH DIMOND, of No. 412 East Nineteenth-street, fell into the East River near Eighth-street, and was rescued by Officer SMITH, of the Eleventh Precinct... ....At an early hour yesterday morning Officer ANDERSON, of the Fourth Ward, heard a cry for help near Pier No. 38 East River. He, however, failed to find any one, and it is suspected that some one was drowned....EDWARD MCADAMS, a native of Ireland, 29 years of age, and a laborer, fell from a ladder at the new building corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth-street, and fractured his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....As Officer DWIRE, of the Twentieth Precinct was arresting THOMAS LANE on Wednesday night, on a charge of being disorderly, he was assaulted by a gang of ten or fifteen ruffians, who knocked him down, took his club and beat him severely—all escaping with the rescued prisoner. LANE was, however, subsequently arrested by another officer and locked up....Early on Wednesday morning a gang of thieves, supposed to be boys, gained an entrance to the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 55 Greenwich-street, by forcing open the scuttle on the root. They escaped with ten boxes of lace scarfs, valued at $300, leaving no trace behind them....Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at No. 509 Washington-street, over the body of PATRICK CONNOR, aged two months, whose death was the result of suffocation. The mother left her children in bed for a few minutes, and found on her return that one of the boys, FRANCIS, had laid on the deceased and accidentally smothered him.

Two Men Dangerously Beaten.

Information reached Coroner ROLLINS, yesterday, that two brothers, WILHELM and PETER LINK, aged 25 and 29 years, were lying at their residence, No. 195 Fourth-street, in a critical condition from the effects of a brutal beating received early on Wednesday morning. It appears that the brothers were in a saloon near their dwelling, drinking cider, and as they left three or four unknown men assaulted them with slung-shots. The unfortunate victims were felled to the pavement, and were removed by friends in an insensible condition. On a medical examination, the physicians ascertained that both their skulls had been fractured, and fears are entertained regarding their ultimate recovery. Coroner ROLLINS intends making an investigation in due form.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

BURGLARY.

ANTON TRIANA, a Spanish merchant, recently arrived in this City, and secured lodgings at No. 24 Oliver-street. During Tuesday evening his room was entered by means of false keys, when the burglars carried off $300 worth of clothing and $1,000 in Spanish doubloons, which they found in his trunk. Detectives HORBELT and MULLIN, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday arrested ANTON MONTENEL and TORE GARCIA, on suspicion of being implicated in the burglary, and they subsequently admitted their guilt. While searching GARCIA's room, on the corner of Baxter and Hester streets, the clothing was found concealed. The money is, however, still missing. The prisoners were asked to return the gold, but they coolly said that they would rather take their chance of going to the State Prison. They were, of course, held for trial in default of bail. They are both natives of Spain.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

Detectives RADFORD, MCCORD and KELSO arrested SAMUEL TRISTAM and his alleged wife CATHARINE, yesterday, in Broadway, near Fourth-street, on a charge of being shoplifters. Both the accused were taken to the Central Office and searched. In Mrs. TRISTAM's possession was found a large bag, which was suspended to her waist under her dress. This bag contained a lady's cloak, perfectly new. TRISTAM had a satchel which contained several gold breastpins, earings and other articles. Mrs. TRISTAM claimed the jewelry as her own, but failed to give a proper explanation of the possession of the cloak. Both the accused were held for examination, in order that the owners of the property might be looked for. Later in the day JOHN MOLAR, of No. 31 Union-square, manager of Mrs. GEO. BRODIE's business, called at the Court and identified the cloak as the property of his employer. An examination will be held to-day.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

There was an unusually large calendar, but it was made up almost entirely of charges against belated callers, who had endeavored to find their way home and failed in the effort. All their troubles were the results of too often imitating the example of poor Rip Van Winkle. The only case of importance was a

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Officer RYAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as he was conveying a prisoner to the Station-house in Twenty-second-street, near First-avenue, heard a scuffling noise in the hallway of the second house from the Station-house. After disposing of his prisoner he returned and entered the hallway, where he found ANDREW DONOVAN, MICHAEL KELLY and two women, the three latter being engaged in an endeavor to keep DONOVAN from a third man, HENRY BRIERTY, who lay upon the floor already disabled by a dangerous stab wound in the left side, said to have been inflicted by DONOVAN. Officer RYAN took the latter into custody, locked him up in the Station-house, and then conveyed BRIERTY to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. DONOVAN, at the time of his arrest, was in a state of gross intoxication, and was not brought into court until late in the afternoon, when he was committed to await the result of the injuries of BRIERTY.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY A POLICEMAN.

From the statements made by the witnesses, it appears that PATRICK GRENNEN, a patrolman attached to the Seventeenth Precinct, went on post at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. Shortly afterward he was observed to strike a man with his club without any provocation, and some citizens attempted to expostulate with him, when it was discovered that the officer was intoxicated. This discovery created great excitement in the neighborhood of East Houston-street and First-avenue, at the intersection of which thoroughfares the affair had occurred, and the citizens, gathering about GRENNEN, he seemed suddenly endowed with drunken ferocity, and began striking indiscriminately at every one within reach of his club, several persons receiving severe wounds. Finally GRENNEN drew his revolver and fired upon the crowd, his bullet striking PETER BASSEMANN in the right groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. After the firing GRENNEN retreated to a house, where he was captured by the officers sent by Capt. MOUNT to take him into custody, and although he made a desperate resistance, they finally succeeded in lodging him in a cell at the Station-house. GRENNEN was yesterday arraigned, when JAMES MCMENOMY, No. 132 East Houston-street; JOHN SULY, No. 47 Suffolk-street, WM. OFFINGER, No. 176 Ludlow-street, severally preferred charges of assault against him. BASSEMAN being unable to appear, the other charges were held in abeyance, and GRENNEN was committed to await the result of the gunshot wound. Coroner FLYNN held an ante-mortem examination in the case, when BASSEMAN accused GRENNEN of having fired upon him.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

New-Year's night JAMES SIMPSON was standing at the corner of Rivington and Pitt streets, when he was approached by ROBERT WATTS, who inquired what he was going to do about it, snatched his cap and ran off with it. SIMPSON pursued, and after a chase of fifty yards overtook WATTS, and was in the act of reclaiming his property, when the latter stabbed him in the hand, making a severe wound. Subsequently WATTS was arrested, and was held for examination on the double charge of felonious assault and larceny from the person.

PREPARING FOR WINTRY WEATHER.

It is alleged that last Wednesday, JAMES PRIMROSE, CHARLES WORTH, and one other man who is unknown, entered the store in which DANIEL HOLTZ is employed, at No. 81 Delancey-street, and while the unknown occupied the attention of HOLTZ, PRIMROSE and WORTH snatched an overcoat worth $35 hanging at the front of the store, and ran away with it. They were afterward arrested and committed for trial, but the unknown has managed to elude the officers.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned for the Term.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUITS.
Adjourned for the Term.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the Term.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
No calendar. Court opens at 9½ A. M.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Adjourned for the Term.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Adjourned for the Term.
MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
233—Miller vs. Kerrigan.
257—Bolte vs. Cohen.
228—Fembacher vs. Spratt.
229—Bauer vs. Danciger.
232—Goodvere vs. Rice.
242—Brown vs. Cars.
245—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Friend.
246—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Friend.
247—Holyoke Warp Mills vs. Friend.
268—Brown vs. Molloy.

Nos.
271—Gomez vs. Cent. Amer. Transit Co.
272—Gottschalk vs. Blayer.
272½—Paul vs. Bixby.
272¾—Riddell vs. Bixby.
276—Clinton vs. Metrop'lt'n Gas Light Co.
— —Howland vs. Bixby.
— —Post vs. Murray.
— —Koch vs. Dean.
291—Morse vs. Williams.
292—Kavanagh vs. Lacy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION—DAMAGE TO CARGO—VALUE AT PLACE OF SHIPMENT—THE GOLD QUESTION—INTEREST.

John Gordon and others vs. The Propeller Mary J. Vaughan and the Steamboat Telegraph.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This case comes before the Court on exceptions taken by the libelant, and on separate exceptions taken by each of the claimants of the two vessels sued, to the report of a Commissioner. The libel was filed *in rem* by the firm of Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff, merchants of the City of New-York, as consignees of certain barley, against the two vessels, to recover damages for the loss of the barley caused by a collision, which took place on the Hudson River, between Newburgh and Cold Spring, in October, 1864, whereby a canal-boat, on which such barley was laden, was sunk. The canal-boat, in tow of the propeller, was on a voyage from Troy to New-York. The steamboat was bound up the river, with barges in tow, one of which struck the canal-boat so as to sink her. On the hearing the Court decreed a recovery against both of the vessels sued, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain and compute the amount of the damages sustained by the libelants. The barley was laden at St. Timothy, Oct. 7, 1864. Other barley, consigned to the same consignees, was laden at the same place, at the same time, on board of another canal-boat, which was in tow of the same propeller at the time of the collision, and arrived safely at New-York, and was sold there for $1 70, in currency, per bushel of forty-eight pounds, about Oct. 27, 1864. On this basis the Commissioner fixed the value of the barley lost at $1 70 per bushel, which, for 3,480 bushels, the quantity fixed by him, amounted to $5,916. As the price of $1 70 per bushel at New-York included as an element going to make it up, the usual commission of two and a half per cent. to the consignee, which he would have received for selling the barley, and the freight on the barley, the Commissioner deducted from the $5,916 the sum of $147 90 for commission on the $5,916, and also the sum of $675 51 for freight, being at the rate of 19 44-100ths cents per bushel, that is nine cents in gold per bushel, computing gold as worth 216 per cent. premium in currency at the time of the collision, the 9 cents in gold per bushel being the rate of freight which the canal-boat was to receive for transporting the barley from St. Timothy to New-York. These deductions left remaining the sum of $5,091 59 on which the Commissioner allowed interest to the date of his report, two years and six months, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, amounting to $889 02. This addition of interest made a total of $5,980 61, which the Commissioner reported as the damages. To this report the claimants of both of the vessels sued have excepted on the ground that the Commissioner erred in fixing the value at $1 70 per bushel. The libelants have excepted to the report on other grounds. The claimants insist that the Commissioner should not have taken the value at New-York or at the place of collision, but should have taken it at the place of shipment. The value at the time and place of shipment is shown to have been from 67 to 72¼ cents per bushel of 48 pounds in United States gold coin, which was the currency then in circulation at such place, and the currency in which barley was then bought and sold there. The libelants insist that the value at the place of shipment was what the Commissioner did substantially in fact take, but that he took it in the legal-tender currency of the United States, by taking such currency value at New-York, and deducting commission and freight computed in the same currency. The libelants also insist that as they sue here they are entitled to have the damages computed in the current currency of the United States, and that if such damages are computed in gold, and are to be discharged in currency, they will not receive indemnity. The claimants insist that they are entitled to have the damages computed at the value of the barley in the currency prevalent at the place of shipment, and that as that currency is United States gold coin, and does not require to be converted into such coin, as would be the case with any other foreign currency, they are entitled to have the value in dollars so ascertained, stated as the damages, without reference to any premium on gold, or to the fact that the claimants can discharge such damages in legal-tender currency. The claimants further insist that even if the value in New-York be taken, it must be the value in gold, found by reducing the currency value, stated by the Commissioner, to gold value, according to the rate of premium on gold which ruled at the time at New-York. That gold value they state at 79 1-6 cents per bushel.

The law is well settled that in case a contract to deliver goods is broken, the party is entitled to recover the full value of the goods at the place of delivery. And such value is to be computed in the currency prevalent at such place. This was the rule applied by Judge Shipman in the case of Ross vs. The *Patrick Henry*, in this Court, (July, 1867,) cited for the libelants. In that case, the suit was on a bill of lading to deliver sovereigns at New-York, and on proof that the sovereign was worth at that place at the time $7 05, in the currency then and there prevalent, the Court decreed a recovery on that basis. If in this case the action was on the bill of lading of the barley for its non-delivery at New-York, the proper rate of damages would be $1 70 per bushel. But in cases of loss of cargo by collision or other tort, the rule is equally well settled that the value of the lost property at the time and place of its shipment is the measure of damages. In the case of illegal capture as prize, where the property is wholly lost to its owner, the damages allowed are only the prime value or invoice price and interest, and no supposed profits or allowance of damages on the basis of a calculation of profits. (Murray vs. The *Charming Betsey*, 2 Cranch, 64; Maley vs. Shattuck, 3 Cranch, 458; The schooner *Lively*, 1 Galison, 315, 324 to 327; Del Col vs. Arnold, 3 Dallas, 333; the *Anna-Maria*, 2 Wheaton, 327; the *Amiable Nancy*, 3 *Id.*, 546, 560.) The same rule of damages has been established by the Supreme Court for collision cases. In Smith vs. Condry, (1 Howard, 28,) a collision occurred in the port of Liverpool. The plaintiff offered to prove at the trial that his vessel was laden with salt, and was so delayed in her voyage by the collision that the salt was worth considerably less at her port of destination when she arrived there than it would have been worth if she had not been so delayed, and claimed to recover such difference as damages. The Court excluded the evidence, and the Supreme Court held that the evidence was properly excluded, and that in cases of loss by collision the injured party could not recover for the loss of probable profits at the port of destination, and that the value of the property at the place of its shipment was the measure of compensation. That was the rule adopted by this Court in the case of Adams vs. The *Ocean Queen*, (before Judge Shipman, November, 1866,) where the Commissioner, in assessing the amount of damages caused to the cargo of a vessel by a collision, took as the measure the price it would have brought at the port of destination instead of the price paid at the port of shipment. This Court held that the proper measure was the value of the property at the port of shipment, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the time of the collision. The Circuit Court, on appeal, (September, 1867,) affirmed this decision. As the Commissioner in the present case did not adopt as the measure of damages the value of the barley at the port of shipment, in the currency then and there prevalent, the first exception of the claimants to his report is allowed. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth exceptions of the claimants to his report necessarily fall with the allowance of their first exception, and no decision is necessary as to the points involved in those exceptions. They are neither allowed nor disallowed, but are ordered to be stricken from the record.

The damages computed on the principles above set forth will amount to a certain number of dollars in the money of the United States, and the decree will be for that number of dollars. The case will stand the same as if the barley had been shipped from England, in which event the value of the barley there, in sterling money of Great Britain, converted into the coined money of the United States at the commercial value of such sterling money at the time in such coined money, would be the legal measure of damages, the only difference in the present case being that as the currency prevalent in Canada is the coined money of the United States, it does not require to be converted into such coined money. The rule is the same as if the action were one for the breach of a contract to deliver the like quantity of barley at a foreign port, whether in England or in Canada, or for the breach of a contract for the payment of money made abroad and to be performed abroad in a foreign currency. In a case of the latter description this Court has held that the proper rule of damages is the commercial value of the foreign money in the coined money of the United States, without any allowance for any premium on such coined money. (Vogelgesang vs. The *Blohm*, June, 1867.) The fact that under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, (12 U. S. Stat. at Large, 345,) the debtor can discharge a judgment entered for the amount of damages so ascertained, by paying it in United States notes or legal-tender currency, without any allowance for any depreciation in the value of such currency or notes, cannot affect the question as to the proper measure of damages or the proper mode of computing them. A debt contracted in the United States before such notes were made a legal tender, and payable in the United States, can be discharged by such notes, dollar for dollar, according to the tenor of the contract. Such is the law; and the privilege of so discharging any judgment which may be entered in this case for damages computed on the principles herein set forth, is one which the debtor is entitled to as an incident of the bringing of the suit in this forum. The creditor, if he comes into this jurisdiction to bring his suit, must accept the right to sue with the incident.

The ninth exception of the claimants must be allowed, as the proper rate of interest was six per cent. per annum, and not seven.

The exceptions on the part of the libelants are all of them overruled.

An order must be entered disposing of the exceptions as above stated, and referring the case back to the Commissioner to ascertain the damages on the principles above set forth and report the same to the Court.

Samuel E. Lyon for the libelants; C. Van Santvoord for the claimants of the *M. J. Vaughan*; F. J. Fithian for the claimants of the *Telegraph*.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 2.

Before Judge Ingraham.

LITIGATION BETWEEN RAILROAD COMPANIES—INJUNCTION DENIED.

The Northern Railroad Company et al. vs. The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company et al.—Some time since an order was obtained by the Northern Railroad Company to show cause why an injunction should not be granted against the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and in the meantime, and until the argument and decision thereon could be had, a temporary injunction was allowed, restraining the defendants from issuing preferred stock and paying dividends. To-day, as appears from the following opinion, the temporary injunction was dissolved, and the motion for a perpetual injunction denied.

INGRAHAM, J.—After careful examination of the pleadings and affidavits used on this motion, I have not been able to see sufficient grounds for continuing the injunction. The proceedings complained of appear to have been made in a proceeding regularly brought before the Supreme Court in the fourth and fifth districts, and in pursuance of acts of the Legislature authorizing such proceedings between 1854 and 1865, and apparently after a full notice and publication of their proceedings. If there was any wrong in those proceedings the proper course for redress was an application to the court to vacate them, or to allow the plaintiffs to be heard therein. No such application has been made. Instead thereof the company (the plaintiffs) have remained quiet, and ceased to exercise their corporate rights for more than three years past, and the defendants have been allowed to go on in the use of the road and in the management thereof, paying the interest and expenses, and working the road. The allegations on which the fraud is based are mainly denied in the answer, so far, at least, as to relieve these defendants from the imputation against them in the plaintiff's papers. I do not deem it necessary for me to decide as to the matters on which the plaintiffs seek relief. Those questions will be better understood and decided after proof has been taken, and the case properly tried—if this action can be maintained in any respect. The great delay in seeking relief, the non-user by the plaintiffs, of their corporate rights, and the acquiescence in the possession and use of the road by the defendants, the omission to seek relief in the original action, the denial by the defendants in their answer of the principal matters relied on by the plaintiffs, the damage that would follow to defendants and I may say also to plaintiffs, if they have any rights in the road, from any order that would suspend the operations of the road, convince me that the interests of the parties is best promoted by allowing the operations of the corporation to proceed. The proposed issue of bonds is for the purpose of providing for the payment of the first mortgage bonds coming due within a short time, and can work no evil to either of the parties; while an injunction restraining such issue would expose the parties to the risk of being unprovided for their payment, and to a foreclosure of the bonds and mortgage on the road. There is no allegation that the affairs of the road are not now properly administered, and in consideration of these matters above suggested, as well as others which might be stated, I do not think there are any grounds on which a preliminary injunction should be continued. So far as the plaintiffs seek to recover for property not included in the mortgage, there is no propriety in issuing an injunction. If the plaintiffs succeed they will have a judgment against the defendants which would be amply secured, and until recovery of judgment no such provisional remedy is proper, and I think also, there is good ground for a conclusion that the Northern Railroad Company, has, by non user, lost its corporate rights and cannot maintain an action in its corporate name. If there is any property or rights belonging to it, proceedings to obtain them should be taken through a receiver and not by the corporation. Motion for an injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

Mr. Pierrepont and Messrs. Stanley, Langdell and Brown for the plaintiffs; Mr. Evarts and Mr. D. Field, for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 2.

GEORGE C. BARRETT, the newly-elected Judge of this Court, took his seat upon the bench for the first time to-day. He will hold the Special Term during month.

BUSINESS IN THE MARINE COURT FOR 1867.

Before Justices Henry Alker, Edmund L. Hearne and Michael C. Gross.

GENERAL TERM.

Appeals from judgment at Special Term, 82; appeals affirmed, 45; appeals reversed, 13.

SPECIAL TERM.

Total number of judgments rendered from Jan. 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867, 1747; total number of summonses issued, 2,060; total number of aliases issued, 893; total number of warrants issued, 836; total number of attachments issued, 296; total number of jury causes remaining in Court, 291; total number of non jury causes remaining in Court, 262.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 31.

By Leonard, P. J.

Margaret Elwood vs. Franklin Elwood; allowance denied. The People ex rel. William Lee vs. James Lynch, late Sheriff, &c.; order granted for peremptory *mandamus*.

JAN. 2, 1868.

By Judge Clerke.

Washington Life Insurance Company of New-York vs. Hannah M. Lawrence, &c.; the eighteenth proposed amendment is disallowed. In the matter of the attachment of the propeller *Jack Jewett*, &c.; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wm. P. Ware vs. Alfred P. Reynolds; motion denied, $10 costs to abide the event. Northern Railroad Company et al. vs. The Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company et al.; motion for injunction denied, and temporary injunction with $10 costs. Marcus Brod vs. E. Heyman et al.; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

By Judge A. B. James.

Smith vs. Wheeler, and Zabriske vs. The Same;

motions granted setting aside judgments with costs.

By Judge Albert Cardozo.

Ernestina Prinz vs. Philip Prinz; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 2, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '71, R.	108½	25	Pacific M.	112
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	108¾	100	do. s30	112
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105½	200	do.	112¼
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	108½	200	do. s60	112
200,000	do.	108¾	125	do.	112¼
100,000	do. s15	107¾	400	do.	112½
50,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '64	105¾	100	do. s30	112½
600	do. Small	107	100	do.	112¼
500	U.S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Is.	104¾	100	do.	112¼
3,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	106	100	do. 2d call	112¾
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67, N. Issue	104¾	200	do. 2d call	113½
22,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	104¾	100	do.	114
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	102	400	do.	113½
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101¾	100	do.	113¼
2,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104⅝	50	U. S. Ex.	78½
2,000	3d series	104⅝	330	Mer. U. Ex.	38½
4,000	do.	104½	100	do.	38¾
12,000	Tenn. 6s ex int.	61¾	100	do. b15	38¾
6,000	do.	60½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117½
20,000	do.	60	700	do.	117¼
10,000	do. 2d call	60½	600	do. s60	117½
2,000	Mo. St. 6s, ex in	96	200	do. 2d call	117¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue ex in.	96½	100	Erie R.	72½
2,000	N. C. 6s, new	51½	600	do.	72
5,000	do. 2d call	52	200	Reading R. x-d	91½
15,000	N. Car. 6s	52	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	85
4,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102	200	Tol. W. & W.	42½
4,000	Erie 4th M.	91½	100	do. b30	42½
1,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pr	85	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87½
1,000	Gr. W.R. 2d M.	70	800	do.	88
7,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	1000	do. b10	88
3,000	C.&R. I. & P.R. 7s. ex-int	91¼	200	do. 2d call s30	88¼
600	West. U. T. 7s Bs.	80	200	do.	88½
2,500	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st x-int	102	25	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	98¼
26	Cent. National	101	100	Chic. & N. W. b30	58¾
25	Ninth Nat. Bk	101	65	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf.	70½
200	Canton Co.	50	1200	do.	70¼
300	do. 2d call	50½	100	do. s30	70½
300	do.	50¾	400	do. 2d call	70½
100	do. b30	50½	1200	Clev. & Tol.	98¼
200	do. b30	50¾	100	do.	98½
100	West. U. Tel.	37½	400	do.	97¾
100	do.	37¾	25	Chi. & R. I.	94¼
100	do.	37¾	100	do.	94½
100	do. b15	37¾	100	do.	94¾
60	do. 2d call	37¾	200	do.	94¾
500	Cum. Coal Pr.	33½	200	do. 2d call	95½
100	Atlantic Mail	115	300	do.	95
100	do.	114¼	300	do.	95½
200	Quicksilver	21	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63¾
100	Boston W. P.	20	100	P., F. W. & C.	97
25	Wells, Fargo & Co.	46	100	do.	97½
			400	O. & Miss. R.	29½
			1000	do.	29½
			200	do. b10	29½
			100	do.	29¾
			1000	do. 2d call	29½
			900	do.	29½
			100	do. b30	30
			1000	do. b13	30
			1300	do.	29¾
			50	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	70
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	15

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	105½	100	Bos. Water P.	20
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	108¾	200	do.	20½
2,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	106	200	Adams Ex. Co.	78½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New Is.	104½	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	46
1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102	100	do.	46½
5,000	Tr. Notes 73-10s, 2d ser.	104⅝	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	78
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-in x-c.	62	100	Mer. U. Ex. Co.	38½
1,500	do.	61½	100	N. Y. Cent.	117½
30,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex-int	59½	400	do.	117¾
5,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	43½	200	Erie Railroad	72¼
2,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	82	200	do. b15	72½
100	West. Union T.	37½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	58¾
10	do.	37¾	200	do.	58½
100	do.	37¾	22	Erie R. Pf.	74
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	33	400	Reading R.	92
125	Pacific Mail	113	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	87½
100	do.	112¾	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70½
200	do. s30	112½	50	Chic. & R. I.	94¾
200	Atlantic Mail	114	100	do.	94¾
800	Canton Co.	50½	100	do. b60	95
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63¾
			100	do.	63¾
			100	P. Ft. W. & C. s30	97
			350	Ohio & M. R.	29¾
			650	do.	29½
			50	do.	30
			100	Chic. & Alt.	130

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

2	Canton Co.	50	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	85
100	Boston W. P.	19¾	600	do.	85
300	do.	20	100	do. b10	85
400	Pac. Mail	112½	100	do. c	85
100	do.	112¼	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87¼
50	West U. Tel.	37½	600	do.	87½
300	do.	37¾	300	do.	87¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	117¼	400	do. s10	87¾
100	do.	117½	100	do. b5	87¾
100	do.	117½	400	do. c	87¾
200	Erie R. b3	72½	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	94¼
400	do.	72¾	800	do.	94¼
200	Mil. & St. Paul	47	500	do. c	94¼
100	do.	47¼	600	do.	94½
200	Hud. R. R.	131¾	100	do.	94¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63¼	400	do.	94¾
400	do.	63¾	200	do. s3	94½
100	do.	64¼	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	58½
100	P. F. W. & C.	97½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70¾
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29	500	do. b3	70½
50	Adams Express	78½	1000	do.	70½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co. c3	50½	200	N. Y. Cen. b10	117¾
20	Amer. Ex.	75	200	do. b3	117½
20	Mer. U. Ex.	38¾	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾
100	do.	38¾	200	do. b3	85½
100	Atlantic Mail s30	113	400	do. c	85½
800	Pacific Mail b10	113	200	do. b5	85½
600	do.	113	200	Clev. & Tol.	97½
100	do.	112¾	100	C., R. I. & P.	94¾
100	do. b5	113	500	do.	95
800	do. b3	113	2100	do.	95¼
100	W. U. Tel.	37½	2600	do.	95¼
200	do.	37¼	1400	do. b3	95½
3600	Erie R. b3	72½	200	do. c	95¾
100	Reading R. ex-d	91¾	1200	do. b10	95¼
200	Tol. W. & W.	43	600	do. c	95½
100	M. & St. P. Pf.	64½	1200	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	70¾
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	29¾	300	do. c	70¾
40	Clev. & Pitts. R.	88	200	do. b15	70¾
200	do. c	88	100	do. b3	70½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	50½	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63¾
100	Wells, Fargo Ex.	45¾	500	Ohio & Miss R.	29½
200	Mer. U. Ex.	38¾	200	M. S. & N. I.	85½
10	Amer. Ex.	75	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87¾
200	Pacific Mail	112¾	150	Cleve. & Tol.	98¼
1200	do.	113	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	94¾
200	West. U. Tel.	36¾	600	do.	94¾
800	do.	36¾	100	do. s10	94¼
1500	do.	36¾	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	58¾
200	do. b10	36¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70¾
800	Erie R.	71½	100	do. b10	70¾
200	Reading R. x-d	91¾	300	do. b3	70¾
50	U.S. Ex. Co.	78½	200	do. s15	70¾
100	Mil. & St. P.	47			

THURSDAY, Jan. 2—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 133⅝@133¼@133½@133⅝@133½ ₱ cent. The Treasury Office paid out about $2,500,000 on New Year's Eve, and nearly as much to-day on January Interest. On the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67, the payments thus far amount to less than a million of dollars. It requires time and close examination of the Certificates of this Loan, especially as most of those outstanding are owned abroad and are collected by powers of attorney, some of which though heretofore valid for the collection of interest, will have to go back for correction as to the principal. No Coupon Bonds were originally issued on this Loan. The German steamer for Southampton and Bremen carried out to-day in Specie of all descriptions $1,800,000. The Foreign Exchanges are firm as to rates, but not in active demand, thus far for Saturday's mail; London 110¼, 60 days, standard bills.

There was a fair demand for Money from the Stock Brokers to-day, owing to the improved business in the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares at the Exchange, the rates 6@7 ₱ cent. There is already an ample supply of Cash balances offering on call loan, and after to-day's numerous and heavy collections of Dividends, the amount will probably be increased with private lenders. Whatever preparation may be making at Bank for the Quarterly Statement, will be done with after to-morrow (Friday) night.

The Public Funds already partially feel the reinvestment of the January Dividends, and all descriptions of the Gold-bearing Bonds were in good request to-day and prices steady. The old 5-20s of 1862 sold largely at 108½@108⅝@108½ ₱ cent. The City Bank Stocks and nearly all the State Bonds and Railway Mortgages are held with much firmness, and we notice that of the sixty different Bank Stocks, called at the Stock Exchange, only eight were offered at any price this forenoon.

About $200,000 of the Brooklyn City 7 ₱ cent. Bonds were taken of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., in various sums, at 100¼@100½ ₱ cent. Other City Stocks are also firm, but there is no considerable supply on the market.

There was a strong and active Railway market at the Stock Exchange to-day, and, with some fluctuations between the Boards, the prevailing temper of the speculation was upward to the close of business. The transactions in Chicago and Rock Island were again very active, and the sales were at 93½@94@95@95¼@94½@94@94½ ₱ cent., as against 89½@91@93 on Tuesday. The sales were also large of Ohio and Mississippi, up to 30 ₱ cent., and of Northwest Preferred up to 71 ₱ cent. New-York Central, Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh were higher than on Tuesday, and Erie sold at 72@72¾@71⅞ ₱ cent.

The Miscellaneous list was 2@3 ₱ cent. higher on Pacific Mail; sales as high as 114 ₱ cent. The last China and Japan trip, announced by telegraph from San Francisco, is reported the most successful in point of profit yet made by this auxiliary line. The Express Stocks were steady; Telegraph active and higher, and Cumberland Coal up to 33½ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Thurs.		Tues.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101½	101¾	Missouris	99½	*96
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½	108¾	Northwest	58	58¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108¾	*104¾	N. West Pref.	70¾	70⅝
N. Y. Central	117	117½	Rock Island	93¾	94¾
Erie	72¼	71¾	Fort Wayne	97¼	97¼
Hudson	131½	131¾	W. U. Telegraph	37	36¾
Reading	91¾	91¾	St. Paul Pref.	63½	63¾
Mich. Southern	84¾	85¾	St. Paul Com.	45½	46¾
Ohio and Miss.	28¾	29¾	Pacific Mail	111¾	112
Pittsburgh	87	87¾	American Gold	133⅝	133⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	63¾	*59½	Bills on London	110¼	110¼

*Ex-div.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868	101	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	104½
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	108½	5-20 reg., 1867	104½
500 & 1,000, 1881	111¾	5-20 coup., 1867	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	105	10-40 registered, 1874	101¼
5-20 5 & 1,000, 1862	108¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105¾	7-3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106	7-3-10 3d series	104½

And the following for the State Bonds, most of which are now quoted ex-January interest:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. 1870	102½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	97¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Illinois 6s con. 1879	97¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Illinois War Loan	97¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c.	62
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee new bds	60
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1877	99	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Virginia 5s, n. b.	41
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	50½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	97	North Car. 6s, n. bds	51
Illinois reg. 1860	97	Missouri 6s	96
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	97¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	97¼	Missouri Pacific R. is.	95¼
Illinois 6s c., '79 aft. 1865	97¼	California 7s	121
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	97¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Ocean National has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent.:

New-York	133	Hanover	105
Manhattan	135	Irving	102
Union	114	Metropolitan	125
Fulton	156	Shoe and Leather	107
State of New-York	105	Central National	101
American Exchange	113¾	Fourth National	101
Bank of the Repub.	110½	Ninth National	100½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, many of which are quoted to-day ex-January coupon:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	117¾	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	117¾	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	102½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90½
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	97½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	91½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	91½	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
Buff., N.Y. & Erie, 1st '77	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	96	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	107	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 p.c.	96	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	100
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	87	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	82	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Exten. B.	85		

Congress has passed a joint resolution changing the time for the election of Directors for the Union Pacific Railroad to March, in place of October. An election will be held under this amendment of the organic act, in March next, when the present Directors must give place to the new Board. It appears that the quarrel of last October between the Durant and Massachusetts interests in the Road, was only composed, for the time being, by the mutual or tacit consent of both parties that the old Board of 1866, (with the exception of the Government Directors,) should continue to act for the Company.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,373,734 47; total payments, $2,727,005 94; total balance, $100,729,951 69; the receipts include for Customs, $235,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $719,000.

Among the New-Year changes in the Stock firms of the Street, the house of Messrs. FILOR & WOOD is dissolved by the decease of the senior partner. Mr. W. B. LOCKWOOD comes into the firm of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. Messrs. GUITER, COLQUITT & Co., No. 15 New-street, succeed to the business of RAGLAND, WEITH & Co., as Stock and Gold Brokers; the new firm consisting of L. GUITER, J. H. COLQUITT and J. T. WINCHESTER.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company yesterday elected, at Cleveland, Messrs. J. N. McCullough, of Wellsville; A. Stone, Jr., Cleveland; S. Witt, Cleveland; J. H. Wade, Cleveland; T. P. Handy, Cleveland; J. H. Banker, New-York; James Steward, New-York; H. C. Stimson, New-York; Thomas Slocumb, New-York; J. H. Devereux, Cleveland; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh, and J. W. Calfaut, Pittsburgh, as Directors. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were elected: J. N. McCullough, President; J. H. Devereux, Vice-President; G. A. Ingersoll, Secretary.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Dec. 30 gives four columns to the statistics of the trade and commerce of Buffalo for the year just closed, together with comparisons of past years:

"The aggregate valuation of canal, railway and lake trade—that is, value of property moved—is stated at $250,000,000. In 1842 the arrivals and departures by lake were 4,552; in 1867 they were 13,562. The grain trade of 1842 was 5,687,000 bushels; in 1867 it is 50,000,000, and very much less than in the two years just past. The canal tolls in 1842 were $373,774; in 1867, $2,055,727. In 1842 the tonnage of canal-boats was 50 tons each. Now it is 200 tons. There are over 2,000 vessels navigating the lakes. Those built the present year are mostly of a large class, some going as high as 1,300 tons burden. The following incident of the opening of the grain trade of Buffalo shows how inauspicious was the commencement: The first grain brought from the West was a small cargo of 2,500 bushels of wheat that came from Maumee in a small schooner of 40 tons burden, named the *Guerrier*, commanded by Capt. WILKINSON, in the year 1828. Finding no demand for the wheat at Buffalo, either for consumption or shipment by canal, the master of the *Guerrier* sailed for Dunkirk, where he anchored in the lake, and sold his wheat to the farmers in small lots, for which he found it very difficult to obtain fifty cents per bushel. The shipments by canal from Buffalo in 1867 were as follows: Flour, 15,468 bbls.; Wheat, 10,109,718 bushels; Corn, 14,931,812 bushels; Oats, 9,409,686 bushels; Barley, 1,206,733 bushels; Rye, 736,578 bushels. The falling off in Flour from previous years is great. Last year it was 52,000 bbls.; and in 1865 it was 142,000 bbls. The railways are taking all the flour, and are beginning to carry considerable grain in bulk. The canal now takes what the railways cannot carry, and that is a considerable proportion of the Western produce."

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a four-column review of the Grain trade of that city for the past and preceding years. From this review we take the following tables, showing the

Total Receipts of Flour and Grain for Four Years:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat, bushels	11,257,196	9,465,618	11,960,991	13,089,928
Corn, bushels	13,623,083	25,125,638	33,035,031	23,028,817
Oats bushels	13,653,911	10,337,839	10,048,320	10,997,746
Rye, bushels	960,116	1,166,109	1,935,818	1,305,514
Barley, bushels	740,446	1,595,154	1,505,590	2,247,571
Total	40,243,786	47,691,018	58,485,750	50,669,575
Add flour into wheat	5,708,955	5,932,805	9,286,000	9,071,380
Total	45,952,741	53,623,823	67,771,750	59,740,955

Total Shipments of Flour and Grain from Chicago for Four Years.

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat, bushels	10,515,389	6,777,818	9,670,000	10,369,458
Corn, bushels	12,557,995	24,648,153	33,300,354	20,815,400
Oats, bushels	14,588,637	9,582,065	9,845,085	8,490,946
Rye, bushels	783,703	839,227	1,500,131	1,095,543
Barley, bushels	262,145	481,913	1,343,374	1,680,949
Total	38,747,869	42,329,176	55,648,944	41,950,296
Add flour into Wheat	5,767,430	12,635,000	8,985,500	9,297,230
Total	44,515,289	47,441,811	64,634,444	51,247,526

Receipts of Flour at Chicago for Sixteen Years.

Years.	Bbls.	Years.	Bbls.
1852	53,337	1860	700,006
1853	48,247	1861	1,446,137
1854	158,575	1862	1,653,391
1855	250,682	1863	1,474,284
1856	324,921	1864	1,141,791
1857	393,834	1865	1,186,561
1858	524,954	1866	1,857,200
1859		1867	1,814,276

Receipts of Wheat at Chicago for Sixteen Years.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1852	937,496	1860	14,568,427
1853	1,687,465	1861	17,139,909
1854	3,038,955	1862	13,978,116
1855	7,535,097	1863	11,180,344
1856	8,767,760	1864	11,257,196
1857	10,544,791	1865	9,465,618
1858	9,761,836	1866	11,980,991
1859	8,184,746	1867	13,089,928

Receipts of Corn at Chicago for Sixteen Years.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1852	2,991,011	1860	15,487,966
1853	2,869,339	1861	26,543,283
1854	7,490,753	1862	29,449,328
1855	8,532,377	1863	26,450,568
1856	11,883,398	1864	13,623,087
1857	7,409,300	1865	25,125,638
1858	8,360,033	1866	33,085,042
1859	5,401,870	1867	23,028,816

Receipts of Oats at Chicago for Fifteen Years.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
1853	1,875,770	1861	1,883,258
1854	4,194,385	1862	4,138,722
1855	5,947,188	1863	9,139,525
1856	2,219,187	1864	13,653,941
1857	1,707,245	1865	10,337,899
1858	1,295,332	1866	10,048,320
1859	3,813,013	1867	10,297,746
1860	1,629,906		

Receipts of Barley at Chicago for Eleven Years.

1857		1863	1,098,346
1858	411,421	1864	740,446
1859	662,187	1865	1,595,754
1860	623,005	1866	1,505,590
1861	417,129	1867	2,247,641
1862	872,053		

Receipts of Rye at Chicago During Ten Years.

1858	70,031	1863	839,760
1859	228,173	1864	969,116
1860	935,436	1865	1,166,109
1861	475,000	1866	1,935,818
1862	1,038,825	1867	1,335,614

Shipments of Flour (Reduced to Wheat) and Grain, from Chicago for Thirty Years.

Years.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels
1838	78				
1839	3,678				
1840	10,000				
1841	40,000				
1842	586,907				
1843	628,967				
1844	923,414				
1845	1,024,620				
1846	1,599,618				
1847	2,136,994	67,135	38,892		
1848	2,296,100	550,460	65,280		
1849	2,192,809	644,848	26,849	3,453	
1850	1,387,989	262,013	186,054	22,872	
1851	799,830	3,221,317	605,827	19,997	
1852	941,470	2,757,011	2,030,317	127,028	17,315
1853	1,680,998	2,780,253	1,745,493	148,421	82,162
1854	2,744,860	6,837,899	3,239,987	148,421	41,153
1855	7,110,270	7,547,673	1,888,533	92,032	29,152
1856	9,419,365	11,129,658	1,014,547	19,051	591
1857	10,783,292	6,814,615	316,778	17,993	7,589
1858	18,909,243	7,593,212	1,498,134	127,008	0,?1
1859	16,759,359	4,217,654	1,174,177	478,162	131,[illegible]
1860	16,054,379	13,473,172	1,039,779	156,642	290,2?1
1861	22,913,830	24,186,382	1,633,334	422,492	185,298
1862	29,352,766	29,452,610	3,112,666	871,796	532,185
1863	17,925,336	24,444,147	7,574,991	835,133	668,735
1864	16,312,819	12,557,995	14,588,697	793,703	262,145
1865	11,890,453	24,648,153	9,582,065	809,227	481,913
1866	18,655,000	33,400,354	9,835,085	1,500,131	1,243,384
1867	19,668,688	20,313,400	8,490,946	1,095,543	1,680,919

Manufacture of Flour in Chicago for Three Years.

	1867.	1866.	1865.
B. Adams & Co.	35,233	62,112	47,408
J. D. Cole, Jr.	46,415	45,000	36,162
Empire Mills	16,000	18,000	9,000
Lake Street	53,660	45,000	18,500
Michigan	45,000	46,629	35,500
Oriental	97,370	57,000	40,000
State Mills	78,500	70,000	45,000
Chicago City Mills	35,000	28,783	25,310
Maple's Mills	27,000	40,000	12,000
Marple's Mills†	33,681	20,000	
New-England Mills		1,500	
Star & Crescent Mills	69,700	500	
National	22,000		
Robinson, Rice & Co., est.	25,000		
South Branch*			20,060
Geo. A. Smith's		3,000	
Totals	577,899	444,524	288,890

†Blown up Nov. 10, 1867.
*Destroyed by fire in 1865.

In addition to the above, the following establishments were throughout the year engaged in the manufacture of Corn Meal; Fairfax, South Water-street; Caloric Columbian, Milwaukee-avenue; New-England, Union and Marine. The product of the last named was 8,000 barrels Corn Meal and 10,000 tons Feed.

Manufacture of Flour in Chicago for Eight Years.

1867	577,889	1863	256,261
1866	444,524	1862	260,980
1865	288,890	1861	291,852
1864	255,058	1860	232,000

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Advertiser & Times* gives the following statistics of the Breadstuff and Lumber trade of the port:

The receipts of grain at this port during the month of December, came from the States and Canada, as indicated in the annexed table:

From	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.
Chicago	84,476	73,031				
Milwaukee	128,951					
Racine	13,381					
Detroit	15,053					
Toledo	14,036	9,879				
Canada	19,527			4,905	7,156	9,394
Total	275,424	82,910		4,905	7,156	9,394

The receipts from the States and Canada since the opening of navigation to Jan. 1, have been as follows:

From	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.
Chicago	1,548,733	2,438,681	158,521	152,630	47,249	
Milwaukee	2,012,375					
Racine	81,678					
Detroit	275,861					
Toledo	360,341	913,516	40,812			
Cleveland	28,639	68,637				
Lake Shore	31,668		6,358	39,257	2,627	171
Canada	929,941		69,793	2,528,447	188,301	669,512
Total	5,270,286	3,420,784	275,484	2,720,334	238,177	669,683

Statement showing the comparative receipts by lake of same articles during the season of navigation in the last four seasons:

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Flour, bbls	51,650	32,350	8,309	3,277
Wheat, bush.	5,675,773	6,275,919	3,517,329	5,279,286
Corn	1,279,137	2,480,006	3,492,207	3,420,784
Oats	791,930	386,736	356,538	275,514
Barley	1,768,303	3,107,281	4,304,863	2,720,334
Rye	191,843	425,869	572,394	238,177
Peas	221,751	151,401	393,809	669,683
Lumber, feet	147,050,485	176,438,696	199,058,502	237,345,844

The following table shows the aggregate receipts of Grain (flour reduced to wheat) and Lumber at this port in the years indicated:

Years.	Grain, bush.	Lumber, feet.
1857	8,242,972	111,140,673
1858	11,322,440	110,408,490
1859	7,345,522	144,654,572
1860	17,334,973	194,412,228
1861	18,184,201	80,744,849
1862	18,165,572	122,994,880
1863	14,673,261	132,166,910
1864	10,097,187	147,000,485
1865	12,986,962	176,488,696
1866	14,678,715	199,158,502
1867	12,623,263	237,345,844

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Express*, Dec. 31, says:

"We are indebted to Mr. EVANS for the annual statement of the amount of the cargoes weighed at the lock during the past season of navigation, from which it appears that the totals were as follows: Number of cargoes, 6,981; reported weight, 2,611,176,912 pounds; number of cargoes weighed at this lock to which additions were made, 4,375; weight, 33,047,397 pounds; total weight, 2,644,224,309; average weight of cargoes, 378,774 pounds; light boats weighed here for the first time, 233; reweighed, 47; lumber cargoes, 225. The time required to weigh a boat and get it in and out, is fifteen minutes. The total of cargoes, adding those to which additions were made here, is 7,261. Number in 1866, 8,153; in 1865, 6,023; in 1864, 7,241. The Weighmaster thinks that three minutes' time might be saved in weighing each cargo, by the substitution of a single span towing-path bridge in place of the present one, so that boats could be towed in and out without casting off the towing-line, and meet and pass without wedging; a widening of the canal a few feet at the south end of the weighlock, on the berme bank, is also recommended.

The lock has been in a condition to prevent its use for 22 days and 16 hours during the season; from May 6 to May 24, while putting in a new lock, and three days at another time, when there was a breakage.

The amount of breadstuffs weighed during the four years last past is as follows:

	1867. Bbls.	1866. Bushels.	1865. Bushels.	1864. Bushels.
Flour	232,213	277,165	524,255	713,128
Wheat	8,336,368	5,534,219	7,714,539	13,646,576
Corn	14,478,737	25,146,103	17,863,840	9,336,176

The following statistics are from the forthcoming official statement of the Treasurer of Pennsylvania:

Summary of the Receipts of the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1866, to the 30th day of November, 1867, both days inclusive.

Loans	$17,890 56
Auction commissions	21,626 39
Auction duties	68,926 97
Tax on bank dividends	8,313 33
Tax on corporation stocks	1,209,024 17
Tax on real and personal estate	390,960 35
Tax on Loans	280,158 56
Tax on net earnings or income	342,124 26
Tax on gross receipts	342,332 27
Tax on enrollment of laws	28,760 00
Tax on tonnage	336,617 16
Tax on coal, per act of March 22, 1867	102,936 59
Tax on National Bank stock, per act of April 12, 1867	8,292 43
Commutation of tonnage tax, per act of March 7, 1861	360,000 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	91,498 93
Tax on certain offices	23,160 01
Collateral inheritance tax	370,387 92
Tavern licenses	276,345 69
Retailers' licenses	405,587 99
Sample licenses	5,825 00
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	4,633 25
Billiard-room, bowling-saloon and ten-pin alley licenses	4,234 01
Eating-house, beer-house and restaurant licenses	32,979 53
Peddlers' licenses	4,234 50
Brokers' licenses	8,162 51
Patent-medicine licenses	1,690 45
Distillery and brewing licenses	8,417 53
Millers' tax	1,880 55
Foreign insurance agencies	190,952 29
Premiums on charters	86,708 88
Pamphlet laws	279 70
Premiums on loans	86,602 83
Interest on loans	267,255 29
Loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds	23,000,000 00
Escheats	3,723 86
Dividends on bridge stocks	231 48
Pennsylvania Railroad Company Bond No. 10 redeemed	100,000 00
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Refunded cash	1,779 12
Fines and forfeitures	30 50
Fees of the public offices	8,104 41
Cases of conscience	220 00
Sales of public property	33 30
Accrued interest	16,327 57
Total	$28,423,330 07

Summary of the Payments at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1866, to the 30th day of November, 1867, both days inclusive.

Expenses of Government	$802,878 58
Military expenses, ordinary	1,542 83
Military expenses per act of April 16 1862	15,517 98
Military expenses per act of April 22, 1863	74,974 35
Military expenses per act of May 4, 1864	1,500 00
Military expenses per act of March 22, 1865	228 17
Military expenses per act of April 11, 1866	46,645 09
Military expenses per act of March 8, 1867	5,318 49
Military expenses per act of April 10, 1867	3,154 10
Military expenses per act of April 11, 1867	21,555 43
Military expenses per act of April 17, 1867	500 00
Pensions and gratuities	89,061 45
Charitable institutions	600,194 08
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Common Schools	389,676 40
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz.: Loans, &c., redeemed	$20,917,567 39
Other payments	1,262 50—20,918,829 89
Interest on loans	2,257,033 37
Domestic creditors	84 53
Gettysburgh Battle-field Memorial Association	3,000 00
Relief of Chambersburgh sufferers	2,347 21
Cumberland road	1,677 63
State Library	33,726 75
Public buildings and grounds	37,291 65
Addition to Governor's mansion	8,800 10
Houses of Refuge	49,750 00
Penitentiaries	40,164 00
Escheats	1,005 11
Free Banking System	300 00
Counsel fees and commissions	3,665 76
Mercantile appraisers	1,596 21
Amendments to the Constitution	119 20
Special Commissioners	1,277 70
Miscellaneous	88,518 02
Total	$25,502,526 88

The Boston *Shipping List* gives the following statistics of the Breadstuff trade of that port:

"The receipts show a falling off of 101,427 bbls. compared with last year, but a larger amount of capital has been employed in the business on account of the extreme high prices ruling throughout the year. The stock, after a very careful count, adds up larger than the trade anticipated, but retailers have purchased very sparingly of late, and there is less than an average of supply in their hands. The total stock now in store amounts to 292,076 bbls., of which 107,941 bbls. in jobbers' hands and 185,135 in public warehouse, against 350,000 bbls. in 1866, 275,000 bbls. in 1865, 150,000 bbls. in 1864, 250,000 bbls. in 1863, 225,000 bbls. in 1862, 350,000 bbls. in 1861, 275,000 bbls. in 1860, 250,000 bbls. in 1859, 225,000 bbls. in 1858, and 150,000 bbls. in 1857.

The arrivals have been as follows:

	bbls.		bbls.
By Western Railroad	644,629	From Richmond	2,950
By Northern	79,467	From other places	4,138
By Fitchburgh	21,237	Total 1867	1,402,8?6
By Boston and Maine	3,766	Total 1866	1,504,253
By Providence	171,030	Total 1865	1,425,373
By Fall River	8,959	Total 1864	1,346,403
From New-York	228,918	Total 1863	1,444,063
From New-Orleans	26,163	Total 1862	1,265,832
From Philadelphia	14,359	Total 1861	1,433,999
From Baltimore	65,732	Total 1860	1,164,732
From Portland	123,876	Total 1859	1,149,186
From Georgetown	4,666	Total 1858	1,227,639

The exports have been as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To Foreign ports	95,109	Total 1863	433,957
Coastwise	58,210	Total 1862	550,591
		Total 1861	389,730
Total 1867	153,319	Total 1860	234,616
Total 1866	232,800	Total 1859	164,875
Total 1865	243,667	Total 1858	196,862
Total 1864	341,932		

The receipts of Corn Meal have been as follows:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1867	17,490	1862	13,460
1866	25,601	1861	14,711
1865	8,330	1860	9,866
1864	8,365	1859	6,670
1863	20,421	1858	12,247

The exports have been:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1867	20,607	1862	28,814
1866	34,862	1861	20,909
1865	18,923	1860	11,390
1864	21,951	1859	13,607
1863	35,310	1858	25,588

The receipts of Corn have been as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
From Maryland	308,557	From New-Orleans	965
From Pennsylvania	325,150	From New-Jersey	16,000
From Delaware	112,150	From railroads and other places	528,548
From New-York	886,117		
From Virginia	183,748		
Total, 1867			2,361,313

The receipts of Corn and Oats for ten years have been as follows:

	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.		Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
1867	2,361,313	1,411,176	1862	1,889,021	1,153,991
1866	2,157,292	1,219,717	1861	1,982,902	1,047,345
1865	1,758,817	2,126,356	1860	2,098,250	1,467,611
1864	1,604,639	1,746,932	1859	1,221,541	1,188,495
1863	1,614,064	1,499,608	1858	2,447,814	969,691

The receipts of Rye and Shorts for the same period have been as follows:

	Rye. Bushels.	Shorts. Bushels.		Rye. Bushels.	Shorts. Bushels.
1867	24,311	502,492	1862	59,973	288,136
1866	37,864	525,684	1861	39,156	515,833
1865	32,803	442,828	1860	33,156	551,795
1864	34,285	436,702	1859	24,920	448,492
1863	27,312	351,080	1858	45,604	464,274

The receipts of Wheat and Barley have been as follows:

	Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.		Wheat. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1867	150,421	317,911	1862	63,015	
1866	16,537	190,658	1861	29,386	
1865	429	194,409	1860	30,135	
1864	52,069	113,887	1859	13,361	
1863	44,780		1858	181,557	

The exports of Corn and Wheat have been as follows:

	Corn. Bushels.	Wheat. Bushels.		Corn. Bushels.	Wheat. Bushels.
1867	27,529	24,077	1862	78,385	45,544
1866	37,027	478	1861	64,913	20,650
1865	20,394	807	1860	9,421	3,502
1864	35,607	6	1859	16,289	2,861
1863	25,027	1,423	1858	23,393	1,508

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

The import of Saltpetre for the year 1867 is as follows:

	Bags.
Into Boston from Calcutta	15,428
Into New-York from Calcutta	15,424
Total imports for 1867	30,852
Stock at this date in Boston	17,130
Stock at this date in New-York	2,100
Estimated consumption for the year, (including stock in manufacturers' hands)	47,000

The demand through the year has been fair, and the article closes firm, at about ten cents per pound, currency, with small stocks, and very moderate shipments to arrive the first six months of the present year.

Comparative statement of imports and stocks the past fourteen years:

	Into Boston. Bags.	Into New-York. Bags.	Philadelphia & other ports. Bags.	Total Bags.
1867	15,428	15,424	....	30,852
1866	38,957	20,157	....	59,114
1865	26,244	12,644	....	38,888
1864	53,636	10,974	1,154	65,764
1863	57,154	28,143	1,000	86,297
1862	55,222	31,751	2,300	89,273
1861	66,326	29,446	5,881	101,653
1860	65,114	21,454	7,072	93,640
1859	87,527	7,952	8,115	103,594
1858	75,771	10,194	4,213	90,178
1857	126,486	20,088	2,654	149,228
1856	89,834	7,522	....	97,356
1855	110,906	10,282	10,575	131,763
1854	117,900	8,728	....	126,628
Total	986,505	233,562	38,733	1,253,011

Stock in United States Dec. 31:

	Bags.		Bags.
1867	19,530	1860	9,786
1866	36,000	1859	19,218
1865	21,350	1858	25,260
1864	13,100	1857	13,100
1863	13,355	1856	8,400
1862	9,000	1855	15,000
1861	10,200	1854	12,000

The quantity on the way up the last date (Nov. 8) from Calcutta is 1,710 bags, and there was none loading at same date for the United States.

The imports of Linseed into Boston for ten years, allowing six pockets to a bag, have been as follows:

	Bags.		Bags.
1867	265,551	1862	160,558
1866	175,428	1861	204,918
1865	130,841	1860	313,221
1864	191,892	1859	568,085
1863	105,717	1858	349,650

The entire import into the United States in 1867 was as follows:

	Bags.
At Boston—From Calcutta	265,552
At New-York—From Calcutta	425,125
Bombay	7,463
Total import in 1867	698,140

The comparative imports into the country for ten years have been as follows:

	Bags.		
1867	698,140	1862	294,857
1866	293,802	1861	375,074
1865	256,329	1860	666,884
1864	357,145	1859	758,228
1863	327,100	1858	498,250

The stock in first hands, reducing the pockets to bags, is as follows:

	Bags.
In Boston	50,000
New-York	60,000
Total stock in United States	110,000

The consumption of the year has been as follows:

	Bags.
Stock Jan. 1, 1867	8,500
Imports in 1867	698,110
Total supply	706,610
Deduct present stocks	110,000
Consumption in 1866	596,610

The consumption for a number of years has been as follows:

	Consumption.	Average ₱ month.		Consumption.	Average ₱ month.
1867	596,610	49,717	1862	310,657	25,900
1866	408,858	34,071	1861	426,514	35,500
1865	370,563	30,880	1860	647,748	54,000
1864	257,312	21,450	1859	756,969	63,000
1863	295,678	24,600			

The stock of Gunny Bags in first hands, Dec. 31, was 12,701 bales, against 4,000 bales in in 1866. The imports have been as follows:

	Boston. Bales.	Other Ports. Bales.		Boston. Bales.	Other Ports. Bales.
1867	19,859	19,738	1862	11,071	4,280
1866	16,395	13,983	1861	8,737	7,397
1865	8,670	2,572	1860	8,480	3,073
1864	8,889	3,251	1859	10,988	3,931
1863	10,469	8,624	1858	14,191	2,070

The stock of Gunny Cloth in first and speculators' hands, Dec. 31, was 17,100 bales, against 5,400 bales in 1866, 1,330 bales in 1865, and 34,800 bales in 1864. The imports have been as follows:

	Boston. Bales.	Other Ports. Bales.		Boston. Bales.	Other Ports. Bales.
1867	25,368	19,265	1862	7,375	6,682
1866	10,874	18,705	1861	25,734	27,573
1865	2,211	1,167	1860	32,381	32,847
1864	1,620		1859	58,755	16,100
1863	2,692		1858	28,853	7,969

The stock of Manilla Hemp, Dec. 31, for ten years, have been as follows:

	First and spec's hands. Bales.	Manufacturers. Bales.		First and spec's hands. Bales.	Manufacturers. Bales.
1867		6,900	1862	27,922	11,200
1866		10,500	1861	45,250	12,000
1865		8,150	1860	41,263	13,952
1864	1,134	7,006	1859	48,848	8,550
1863	12,700	13,952	1858	32,260	10,000

The stock of other foreign Hemp, Dec. 31, was:

	Jute, bales.	Sunn Hemp, bales.		Jute.	Sunn Hemp, bales.
1867	2,400		1862	....	....
1866	6,224		1861	2,186	
1865	1,598		1860	1,200	
1864	3,400	100	1859	7,350	265
1863	703		1858	14,124	380

The imports have been as follows:

From	Tons.	Bales.	Years.	Tons.	Bales.
Russia	1,760		Total 1867	1,760	61,372
Manila		36,411	Total 1866	918	60,246
Calcutta		10,279	Total 1865	985	70,015
Liverpool		1,477	Total 1864	120	46,149
London		1,119	Total 1863	654	45,977
New-York		7,859	Total 1862	533	58,561
Baltimore		35	Total 1861	11,376	64,102
Western RR.		1,265	Total 1860	850	66,049
Providence R.		1,010	Total 1859	1,556	80,925
Fall River R.		2,189	Total 1858	871	78,516
Northern R.		45			

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1867.

SIR: It is not alone the duty of the Assessor to assess, and of the Collector to collect, the taxes imposed by law; and while it is more especially the province of the former to find out and report abuses, and of the latter to take measures to reform them, it should be the pressing duty of both to see that all offences against the laws in their respective districts are discovered and punished.

In doing this they should require the coöperation of all their assistants and employes.

I desire to call your attention not only to the great importance of rigidly enforcing the laws against offenders, but of enforcing them in the manner best calculated to secure their object. It is believed that the practice too much prevails of prosecuting with a view to the imposition of pecuniary penalties alone. In many cases the infliction of such a penalty is very little punishment—insufficient even for deterring the offender from repetition of his offence.

Forfeiture of property and the imposition of fines, seem to be regarded by many persons as affecting a delinquent's property, rather than his character, and what was intended as a punishment for fraud, is construed into the avarice of officials.

Imprisonment is a positive punishment which the guilty must bear for himself, and unlike fines and penalties, cannot be paid and discharged out of the proceeds of frauds. This can only be secured by an energetic and earnest prosecution of offenders, and by using all possible diligence in procuring testimony to be used at their trial.

I would by no means have fines and penalties less than heretofore, except when punishment is the alternative, and it becomes necessary under the statute so to do, in order to secure imprisonment.

The penal provisions of the statutes are for the prevention of frauds rather than the immediate production of revenue.

What I have said is especially applicable to the law, and its administration, in reference to distilled spirits, coal oil, and tobacco, snuff and cigars. There are immense frauds in their manufacture and removals, and every revenue officer owes it to the Treasury, to the public, and to his own reputation, to do all he can for their detection and vigorous punishment.

I desire, therefore, to earnestly urge upon you the great importance of an energetic and coöperative performance of your duty in this behalf, and that you see that all officers employed under you be diligent and prompt in the performance of theirs. Any misconduct or inefficiency on the part of such officers should be immediately reported to this office for the action of the Department, and any supposed fraudulent violation of duty to the United States District-Attorney for prosecution.

You may rest assured of the earnest and unmeasured support of this office in your vigorous efforts for the thorough and vigorous administration of the law.

The law, to be productive and sustained by the honest taxpayer, must be enforced against wrongdoers.

E. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq., Assessor Second District, San Jose, Cal.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I have to say that sardines are liable to a stamp duty as a canned fish, under the act of July 13, 1866, When sold in the original and unbroken package, in which the smaller boxes are packed before importation, no penalty is incurred on account of the want of the proper stamp, but when such package is opened and the contents offered or exposed for sale, each box must be stamped according to its weight as provided in schedule C.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

OTIS COLE, Esq., Revenue Inspector, Rochester, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 4th inst., inquiring if exporters of cotton duck partially made into sails are entitled to a drawback of five per cent. thereon, and also to the additional drawback per pound on the cotton therein contained. In reply, I have to state that the provision of law exempting sails from taxation, presupposes that the taxes have been paid on the fabrics entering into their composition; and if cotton duck is merely cut and sewed into sails, without the attachment of ropes and other materials necessary to their use in a finished state, I see no reason why the drawback of five cent., and as many cents per pound as was paid on the cotton used in manufacture, should not be allowed thereon, in the same manner as if the duck were exported without being so wrought. In such cases the number of pounds should be ascertained by taking the actual weight of the incomplete sails, and the exporter or claimant should execute and annex to the claim an affidavit, setting forth the identity of the duck from which the sails are made, with that described in the manufacturer's affidavit, form K.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting Commissioner.

LUKE BEMIS, Esq., Supt. Exports, Boston.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 2, 1868.

Av. A, w. s., 80 n. 118th-st., 25x80	$12,500
No. 4 Market-st., 41x27	Nominal
Nos. 19 and 21 Amity-place, 50x100	Nominal
69th-st., n. s., 430 e. 4th-av., 2 lots, 25x200	10,750
28th-st., n. s., 125 e. 5th-av., 25x98	19,000
S. w. cor. 49th-st. and 4th-av., 25.5x100	12,000
83d-st., n. s., 200 e. 12th-av., 8 lots, 102.2x200	10,000
62d-st., n. s., 200 w. 8th-av., 25x100.4	12,500
S. e. co. Warren and Church sts., 50x75	97,750
6th-av., e. s., 124 s. 31st-st., 62x130	26,000
Houston-st., n. s. 25 w. Wooster-st., 23x75	Nominal
No. 148 Laurens-st.	Nominal
No. 154 Laurens-st.	Nominal

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 1 Cottage-place, Hancock-st., 10 years	500
25th-st., s., 650 w. 9th-av., 25x98.9, 10 years	275
No. 174 Hester-st., 5 years	1,000
Nos. 318 and 320 Canal-st., 3 years	5,000

BROOKLYN.

Kosciusko-st., n. s., 125 e. Nostrand-av., 25x100	$3,500
N. w. cor. Hopkins-st. and Marcy-av., 18.8x20 h. & l.	2,300
N. w. cor. Howard-av. and Jefferson-st., 125x100	2,650
Elm-st., n. s., 400 e. Willow-st., 125x130	2,500
Degraw-st., n. s., 390 e. Schenectady-av., 20x128	209
Degraw-st., n. s., 363 e. Schenectady-av., 26.9x127	417
4th Wood Rd., w. s., near Higinbotham's land, 3 ac.	1,800
9th-st., s. w. s., 550 s. e. 3d-av., 20x20	6,000
N. e. cor. Hancock-st. and Howard-av., 100x100	1,020
5th-av., e. s., 48 from 10th-st., 41x97	1,650
Lafayette-av., s. s., 400 e. Jefferson-st., 50x100	1,000
Myrtle-av., n. w. cor. Sandford-st., 35x100	6,000
10th-st., s. s., 178 w. 4th-av., 17.6x100	500

JAN. 2.

S. e. cor. Graham-av. and Skillman-st., 50x100	$1,700
S. 6th-st., n. s., 63 e. 4th-st., 20x81	5,000
S. 6th-st., n. s., 43 e. 4th-st., 20x81	5,000
Reid-av., e. s., 100 s. Monroe-st., 100x125	2,100
Walcott-st., s. s., 200 n. Conover-st., 50x100	1,000
N. e. cor. Broadway and Covert-st., 100x100	1,900
S. w. cor. Hopkins-st. and Marcy-av., 60x100	9,000
St. Marks Place, s. s., 390 w. Hudson-av., 50x250	6,000
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road, s. s., 40 e. Force Tubes of Waterworks, 53.7x100	1,000

LEASES.

Broadway, bet. 3d and 4th sts., store floor, 16 front, five years	1,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,714	Malt, bushels	1,200
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	376	Pork, bbls	2,116
Cornmeal, bags	5,363	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,579
Wheat, bushels	920	Lard, pkgs	1,606
Corn, bushels	15,436	Beef, tcs. and bbls	436
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	309
Oats, bushels	1,407	Petroleum, bbls	892

ASHES—Have been quiet and nominal at about $8 25@$8 50 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 96 bbls.

COFFEE—Desirable lots have been in moderate demand and firm in price, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A very brisk inquiry prevailed to-day for desirable lots of Cotton, especially for shipment, and on speculation, and prices again advanced materially. The available supply was unusually light, and holders were quite firm in their views, looking for a further improvement in values. At the close the market was strong and buoyant. The aggregate sales of the day have been 7,748 bales, including 4,649 bales to shippers, 975 bales to spinners, and 2,124 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	15	15⅛	15¼@15⅜
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15½@15¾
Low Middling	16	16¼	16½@16¾
Middling	16½	16⅝	17¼@17¾
Good Middling	18	18½	18½@19

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts of cotton thus far this week	12,809
Receipts last week	19,999
Receipts preceding week	16,720
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	223,698
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	128,783
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	810,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	390,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	315,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active to-day, and has advanced 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing quite buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 40; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 80 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine state and Western	$8 75@$9 50
Extra State	9 90@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 80
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 85@15 25
Extra Genesee	11 10@15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 20@16 00

Southern Flour has been fairly active and buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., at $10@$16 75 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 50@$9 60 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in better demand at $6 20 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6 15@$6 25 for Western, and @$6 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 470 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $4 30@$4 80 ₱ 100 lbs.

EGGS—Have been in light supply and fair request, including Jersey, Extra brands, 42c.@43c.; State and Pennsylvania, 40c.@41c.; Ordinary Western, 38c.@40c.; Western, by Express, 40c.@41c.; Canada, 38c.@40c.; Limed, loss off, 30c.@32c., ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples have been moderately inquired for, including Apples, Spitzenberg, $4 50@$5; Apples, Greenings, $4 50@$4 75; Apples, Pippins, $4 50@$5; Apples, mixed lots, $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. Grapes, Common, 2c.@6c.; Grapes, Catawba, 5c.@10c. ₱ lb. Cranberries, $8@$10 ₱ bbl. Prime Dried Apples are held above our quotations, while poor are moved at most lower rates. Peaches are dull and lower. Small Fruits are not materially changed. We quote: New Apples, State, 8½c.@9½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@7c.; Peaches, New Southern, 20c.@25c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7c.@8c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 6c.@7c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 9c.@10c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 33c.@35c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly more active, and prices of desirable lots have advanced 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel. The export inquiry has been fair, in view of the more favorable foreign advices. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 12; No. 1 Spring at $2 44@$2 45—as much as $2 50 having been refused for Fort Washington; No. 2 Spring at $2 36@$2 40, chiefly at $2 39@$2 40 for straight lots; No. 3 Spring at $2 30; White Genesee and Amber State on private terms; Red Jersey at $2 65; White Southern at $2 85; Red Southern at $2 65, and White California at $3 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has advanced about 2c. ₱ bushel, on a fair business; sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 39 for new Mixed Western; $1 40@$1 41 for old do., in store; $1 43@$1 44 for do., afloat; $1 38@$1 39 for new White Western; $1 40 for new and $1 53 for choice old White Southern; $1 38 for new Yellow Southern; and $1 30@$1 34 for new Yellow Jersey, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have not varied essentially. Oats have been moderately inquired for and quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels Western, at 84c.@84½c., in store, and 87c. afloat, ₱ bushel. Beans of prime quality are in better demand and firmer. Peas are very quiet. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $4 20@$4 50; Mediums, prime new, $4@$4 15; Kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; Prime, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 30@$1 40 ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat flour, bbls	3,628,526	2,720,835	2,602,892
Corn meal, bbls	248,710	283,853	228,417
Wheat, bushels	8,768,929	5,725,912	9,640,131
Rye, bushels	899,679	1,314,943	765,376
Oats, bushels	9,851,955	8,811,064	8,039,807
Barley, bushels	3,239,054	5,695,485	2,669,724
Peas, bushels	181,736	552,730	668,457
Corn, bushels	15,935,277	22,189,532	14,979,277

Exports of Breadstuffs from New-York.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Wheat flour, bbls	1,402,144	200,084	867,122
Rye flour, bbls	2,673	7,552	11,754
Corn meal, bbls	127,690	149,773	136,653
Wheat, bush	2,527,626	522,669	4,450,963
Rye, bush	198,348	248,646	454,096
Oats, bush	94,567	1,190,583	120,195
Barley, bush		1,329,842	886,863
Peas, bush	88,829	282,992	684,853
Corn, bush	4,549,610	11,079,394	7,981,748

HAY—North River has been in fair demand at $1 15@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet but steady, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growth, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail, thus: New-York State—Common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern—Common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsin—Choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans—Common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings, of all grades, 20c.@50c. Old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been steady, but quite slow of sale.

LIME—Rockland continues quiet at $1 50 for Common and $1 85 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 50½c.@53c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Resin at $2 80@$6 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

Receipts of Naval Stores at this Port.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Crude turp., bbls	28,057	34,497	13,575
Spirits turp., bbls	19,163	58,002	62,816
Resin, bbls	143,415	390,461	411,825
Tar, bbls	19,169	46,622	23,475
Pitch, bbls	800	3,258	5,271

Exports of Naval Stores from New-York.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Crude turp., bbls	4,832	11,491	794
Spirit turp., bbls	939	21,969	28,812
Resin, bbls	51,742	227,496	292,499
Tar, bbls	8,315	23,313	4,154
Pitch, bbls	1,150	2,757	4,643

OILS—Have been dull, to-day, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@1 06 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very moderate request, at 10½c.@11c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@44½c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in better supply and are easier. We quote: Potatoes, Peach Blows, $4 50@$4 75; Prince Alberts, $4 25@$4 50; Jackson Whites, $4@$4 50; Mercers, $4 50@$5; Delaware Sweet, $5 50@$6; Chili Reds, $4@$4 25, ₱ bbl. Onions, $5 50@$6; Turnips, Russia, $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl.; Cabbages, $8@$14 ₱ 100; Squashes, Marrow, $4 75@$5 50, ₱ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market has continued overstocked with Poultry during the entire week, and prices have ruled low except for fine Turkeys, which are higher. Game has come forward in such large quantities that the market is over-supplied, and prices have declined heavily. We quote: Dressed Poultry: Turkeys, 22c.@25c.; Fowls, 8c.@10c.; Spring Chickens, 10c.@15c.; Geese, 10c.@15c.; Ducks, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb. Game; Quail, $1 75@$2 ₱ dozen; Partridge, ₱ pair, 75c.@80c.; Prairie Hens, ₱ pair, 70c.@80c.; Venison carcass, ₱ lb., 10c.@11c.; Venison, ₱ lb., 18c.@20c.; Venison, long saddle, ₱ lb., 11c.@12c.; Venison, short saddle, ₱ lb., 12c.@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held above the views of buyers, and has been very quiet to-day. Sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $21 05@$21 20, closing at $21 12½ regular way for Old Mess; $22 12@$22 25 for New Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 87@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $23 50@$23 75 for Clear, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. for forward delivery, including Old Mess, January, seller, at $21 06; New Mess, February, seller, on p. t.; ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 12c.@13c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair demand at full rates; sales 335 boxes at 10¾c.@10½c. for Cumberlands, 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Ribs, and 12½c. for Short Clear, ₱ lb. Lard is in less demand but at former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 670 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in demand at 9½c.@10c. for City, and 8⅝c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c. for country, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at $14@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 430 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in demand, including Prime Mess at $29@$33, and India Mess at $34@$38 50 ₱ tce.; sales 150 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 125 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The Produce market during the holiday week has been as usual very quiet, transactions being confined to actual wants and the fulfillment of positive orders, all other operations being deferred until the opening of the New Year. The total receipts of Butter for the two weeks ending this day are 22,086 packages, which is only about equal to the ordinary consumptive local demand for this City and environs. Our advices from the several dairy districts of this State show that the bulk of the crop has been sent forward, and that what remains will be scant and insufficient for the local and coastwise trade of this market. The Western States continue short of stock, their dependence for supplies being a limited supply of Winter-made rolls, and the stock remaining in this State and Pennsylvania. The high prices of this market consequent on a limited make in this State resulting from the great increase in the Cheese crop, and the great reduction in the make of the Western States caused by the unprecedented drought that prevailed there during the past Summer and Autumn, has had the effect of drawing from Canada, in the face of a duty of 4c. ₱ lb. in gold, large supplies of the make of that country, and which so far has aided in keeping down prices of higher grades of stock: the draft has however been so great from this source as to diminish their home supply to such an extent as to considerably advance prices there, and render them doubtful of sufficient stock for their own local wants. The market closes with great firmness for all grades, and with a positive advance on the extra qualities. We quote:

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	35 @40
Canada Extra	[illegible] @38

The market for Cheese has ruled very firm, with a fair demand from local and coastwise trade, during the two weeks closing this day, notwithstanding a steady continuance of a strong bear movement among the exporters, and also a continuance of the daily telegram from Liverpool, quoting 52s. for the highest range of fine American Cheese. This telegram is not only false, but known to be false by the whole trade, and the purpose being so evident, it has produced a contrary effect from the intention, and has aided very materially in strengthening and giving tone to this market. The great bulk of the Cheese crop not consumed is now on this market, contrary to the usual custom, an outside estimate of which is 175,000 boxes, while the stock remaining in dairy districts is unusually light, and not sufficient to supply the Western demand, which is now rapidly absorbing it. The inference and conclusion is plain that notwithstanding the artificial dull market the trade has passed through, prices continue firm, and that the actual stock of Cheese now left in this country is not sufficient to supply the ordinary demand for stock that has always prevailed in former years. Extra qualities of Factories are scarce, a quiet absorption of those grades having been in process during the past three weeks by the shrewdest operators in this market. The market closes firmly at our quotations:

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	15½@16¼
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	8 @11

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Old.	New.	Total New & Old. Jan. 1, 1868.	Dec. 1, '67.	Jan. 1, '67.
Clear	547	....	547	....	....
Mess	30,466	1,656	32,122	33,645	32,602
Thin Mess	85	457	542	138	169
Prime Mess	46	1,214	1,265	732	765
Flank	5	....	5	6	....
Prime	461	535	996	457	2,839
Rumps	939	41	1,040	811	1
Refuse Mess	248	267	510	238	709
Do. Prime M's		33	33	64	294
Refuse Prime	298	208	506	545	274
Other Refuse	391	11	422	209	311
Uninspected	1,177	25,815	26,992	7,508	10,176
Gr'd tot'l bbls.	34,718	30,272	64,990	44,440	57,167

BEEF.

	Old.	New.	Total New & Old. Jan. 1, 1868.	Dec. 1, '67.	Jan. 1, '67.
Rep. Mess	76	2,093	2,169	1,408	17
Rep. Chic. Mess		6,150	9,150	2,924	4,459
Railroad Beef		3	3	5	
Refuse Mess	128	1,529	1,657	1,255	289
Other Refuse	44	391	435	212	81
Tcs. Prime Mess		1,964	1,964	391	61
Country Mess		1,049	1,049	895	349
Uninspected tcs.		15,947	15,947	14,611	4,486
Uninspected bbls.		32,672	32,672	30,271	12,299
Grand total tcs. and bbls.	248	61,789	62,037	52,061	23,046

Receipts of Provisions at New-York.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Pork, pkgs	211,812	129,880	161,404
Beef, bbls	81,999	76,855	104,653
Cutmeats, pkgs	168,931	109,629	105,134
Butter, pkgs	607,186	493,061	551,191
Cheese, pkgs	645,136	742,441	1,302,132
Lard, tcs. and bbls	96,319	96,750	155,005
Lard, kegs	5,302	8,817	13,763

Exports of Provisions from New-York.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Pork, bbls	118,865	92,352	81,221
Beef, bbls	41,910	28,149	17,233
Beef, tcs	51,828	28,749	38,665
Cutmeats, lbs	55,743,065	29,478,691	33,034,810
Butter, lbs	9,718,079	1,985,423	4,479,456
Cheese, lbs	38,668,213	31,379,069	53,429,418
Lard, lbs	24,793,384	25,282,203	51,725,801

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following tables, which show the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for two seasons, commencing with the first week in October:

Weekly Receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs for Two Seasons.

Week ending	1867-68. Live.	Dressed.	1866-67. Live.	Dressed.
Oct. 5	22,721	24	22,104	....
Oct. 12	33,114	36	13,409	....
Oct. 19	33,491	24	20,321	....
Oct. 26	28,559	13	15,540	7
Nov. 2	49,391	111	26,759	58
Nov. 9	36,629	575	29,298	238
Nov. 16	64,732	810	15,792	193
Nov. 23	110,008	1,232	13,423	351
Nov. 30	64,784	2,151	19,120	1,226
Dec. 7	133,881	7,168	32,105	1,713
Dec. 14	103,117	16,655	24,613	3,096
Dec. 21	73,149	26,453	56,824	16,338
Dec. 28	34,937	27,018	36,718	20,965
Totals	786,512	81,270	322,006	44,235
Add Dres'd.	81,270		44,235	
Totals	867,782		366,241	

Weekly Shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs for Two Seasons.

Week ending	1867-68. Live.	Dressed.	1866-67. Live.	Dressed.
Oct. 5	20,517	....	22,911	....
Oct. 12	20,587	....	15,142	....
Oct. 19	17,409	....	13,518	....
Oct. 26	22,761	....	15,261	....
Nov. 2	22,399	....	8,737	....
Nov. 9	21,250	....	10,374	....
Nov. 16	9,711	....	9,283	83
Nov. 23	22,427	285	4,803	90
Nov. 30	11,724	....	5,515	449
Dec. 7	2,445	91	8,065	618
Dec. 14	16,842	4,023	712	102
Dec. 21	6,883	1,034	2,610	5,812
Dec. 28	1,418	4,896	724	11,265
Totals	196,364	10,329	117,561	18,419
Add Dres'd.	10,329		18,410	
Totals	206,693		135,970	

After deducting the shipments from the receipts, the remainder will approximate the packing, including the amount taken for City consumption, up to the present time:

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Receipts from Oct. 1 to date	867,782	366,241
Shipments same time	206,693	135,970
Left for packers, butchers and in pens	661,089	230,271

Messrs. MILWARD & Co., in their circular, estimate the actual packing to date at 587,100, against 228,110 last season, and 71,000 for the season previous.

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 458 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 1,170 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16½c.; Granulated, 16½c.; Ground, 16½c.; White, A, 15½c.; Yellow, C, 15c., cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½c. 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12½c.; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and nominal.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the month of December there was more activity in the Wool market than for several previous months of the last year, causing a rise in the prices of our domestic Wools. The finest fleeces met with a good demand at about 5c. per pound higher rates, and the low qualities of fleece and pulled sold readily at improving prices also, leaving a small stock on hand. The transactions, independent of these extreme grades—say of extra to No. 2, have been larger than was expected, and at an improvement of 2c.@3c. per pound, but the stock of it left is yet considerable. It is without doubt that the production of the finest grades is inadequate to the wants of the manufacturers. Texas and California Wools have met with a better demand at slightly higher rates, and there is but a very light stock of desirable kinds left. Mexican is entirely sold out. Foreign fine wools have been looked after, and some important transactions in Cape and Mestiza, at somewhat better rates, have taken place. The stock of both kinds is light and decreasing. Medium foreign wools met with some inquiry, and a few sales at low figures took place. The stock continues very light. Foreign low wools have been sold to a great extent, because of the sellers meeting the buyers at lower rates. From Europe the accounts are of a firmer tone; some advance since the prices were ruling so extremely low, has occurred, and the opinion has been expressed in general, that they had seen their lowest point. The imports of wool into New-York for the year 1866, were 59,526 bales and 36,713,112 lbs. The imports of wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1867, were 37,158 bales and 18,270,924 lbs. The imports of wool into New York for the month ending Dec. 28, 1867, were 1,659 bales and 622,643 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Jan. 2, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do.	42@45
Common and ¼ do.	38@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do.	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	36@40
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@38
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	26@29
Tub Washed	40@48
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	33@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	27@38
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	25@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@28
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@18
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@40
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@27
Cosientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corientes, Oreola, unwashed	18@19
Entre Rios, washed	32@34
Entre Rios, unwashed	17@28
Cordova, unwashed	30@34
San Jago, washed	30@34
St. Luis	30@34
Rio Grande, Mestizo, fine white washed	31@32
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	29@30
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@29
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@20
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian, washed	—@—
Peruvian, unwashed	21@23
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@21
Chilian, unwashed fine fleece	21@22
Chilian, unwashed medium fleece	19@20
Chilian, unwashed common fleece	20@22
Valparaiso, unwashed fine	22@23
Valparaiso, unwashed coarse	20@22
Mexican, washed fine	24@25
Mexican, washed medium	20@22
Mexican, unwashed fine	20@22
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	18@20

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,750 bales Cotton, part at ⅝d.@7-16d., by steamer, ₱ lb., and 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 5¾d. ₱ bushel. For other ports, engagements were light. General market depressed.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MARITANA. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Arnold.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Christmas Carol" and "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn."

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THUSNELDE. Mlle. Fanny Janauschek as Thusnelde.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, S. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE and LITTLE DEWDROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

On New-Year's Day, in accordance with the time-honored custom, the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers in Paris were received by the Emperor Napoleon. After the usual interchange of courtesies, the Archbishop of Paris, who was present during the interview, prayed that God would preserve the life of the Emperor on a guaranty of peace. He said the progress of religious and moral ideas in France was the only safe basis of the throne. To this the Emperor responded and said: "The wish deeply touches me. Believe me, the interests of religion, of country and of civilization are inseparable."

Dispatches have been received in London giving the particulars of another Fenian outrage on the night of Jan. 1, in the County of Cork, and near the city of that name. Under cover of darkness a large party of the Brotherhood attacked the house of Mr. Charles Mathew, a brother of the late Father Mathew. Happily the family of Mr. Mathew was apprized of the villainous scheme in ample time to successfully repel the attack. Quite a large force was quickly collected and concealed on the premises. When the marauders came up they were met with a galling fire, and they incontinently fled. Several were wounded, but they were carried off by their comrades. The motive for the assault is not known.

Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, is dead.

Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, is alive and well. Positive advices just received in London, leave no doubt as to his safety.

The Austrian Government has forbidden the recruiting within the Empire of reinforcements for the Papal army.

The mails of the steamship *Cuba* which left Liverpool Dec. 21 and Queenstown Dec. 22, arrived in this City last night.

GENERAL.

Commander Chandler, of the United States steamer *Don*, writing from Vera Cruz, reports to the Navy Department that the yellow fever broke out among his crew on the 25th of November. There were twenty-three cases and seven deaths on board, the ship becoming thoroughly impregnated with the disease. He landed his sick, and having fastened down the hatches, disconnected a joint of the steam-heater, and subjected the ward-rooms for two hours to 205 degrees of heat, after which no cases of fever occurred. He says the disease was as effectually killed by this means as it could have been by a severe frost.

A few days ago, William Dowshire died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, under circumstances which induced the suspicion that he had been poisoned. His stomach was submitted to analysis, and the chemist reported that he had discovered sufficient arsenic to produce death. Within a few months the deceased lost two sisters, attractive young ladies, whose symptoms were precisely similar to those noticed in the brother, and their bodies will, therefore, be exhumed. It is confidently believed that all three were murdered, but there are only the most vague suspicions as to the perpetrator of the crime.

Thomas Welsh, who killed Patrick Tourmey at Newark on the 4th of July last by stabbing him with a dirk-knife, was hanged yesterday in the Jail of that city shortly after noon. He died by strangulation, the body giving evidence of life for full ten minutes after it was first suspended. The scene was a most painful one—so much so that one of the Deputy Sheriffs fainted as the body of the murderer writhed in its agony. When life was pronounced extinct, the Sheriff announced the fact, and soon after the body was conveyed to the Catholic Cemetery, where, by consent of the Bishops, it was interred.

Gen. J. L. Chamberlain was yesterday inaugurated Governor of Maine. His address represents the financial condition of the State as highly gratifying. He recommends the adoption of the measures proposed by the Legislative Committee on the assumption of the war debt, which is the reimbursement of $100 to each man furnished for three years. He urges the creation of a small militia force.

Charley Bent, Chief of the Dog or Oldiens band of the Cheyennes, recently died of fever near Fort Dodge. Charley Bent was son of the celebrated Col. Bent, a brother of Julia Bent, the belle of the Cheyennes, and one of the principal raiders during the last season.

A committee of prominent citizens has been appointed in Chicago, to make arrangements and procure a place of meeting for the Republican National Convention, which is to be held in that city on May 20.

About 10:30 o'clock New-Year's night, Officer Patrick Grennan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, while under the influence of liquor, indulged very freely in the use of his club. William Uffenger, of No. 176 Ludlow-street, was cut badly on the head by the club of the policeman, for no offence whatever. At the corner of First-avenue and East Houston-street, Grennan drew his pistol and fired at a man named Peter Bisseman, of No. 569 Eleventh-avenue, and shot him in the groin. Grennan was held to bail in $1,000.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, with Commissioner Crane in the chair. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. Jackson S. Shultz, the recently retired President of the Board, were adopted unanimously. Dr. Harris' weekly letter was received, giving some important figures with reference to the mortality in New-York and Brooklyn during the past year. In this City there were 3,645 less deaths during the year 1867 than in 1866.

Judge Albert Cardozo took his seat for the first time on the Supreme Court Bench, yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. He will preside at Chambers during the whole of the month of January. The Bar are informed that he will sit in Court constantly, from 9:30 A. M. to 3 P. M., every court-day during the month.

In the case of Mrs. Millie Priest, employed as cashier in the Wetmore House, a restaurant in Broadway, who poisoned herself on Sunday night, saying that her husband's ill treatment induced the rash act, a verdict was rendered yesterday declaring that she had "committed suicide by taking poison."

A number of liquor dealers met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, and considered the best means to be adopted to obtain a repeal of the Metropolitan liquor law. Without arriving at any definite conclusion, they adjourned at an early hour.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and elected Mr. Walter Roche President of the Board. The Clerks of the Board, Messrs. Young, Selmes and Woodward, were all reëlected. Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., took his seat as a member of the Board.

Last evening at the regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Historical Society, a paper entitled "Overland to the Pacific" was read by Mr. Henry Kendall, D. D.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday and adopted a resolution in favor of sending delegates to a National Board of Trade to be held in Boston in May next.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Judge Cardozo presiding, in the case of Ernestina Prinz *vs.* Philip Prinz.

Cotton, Flour and Grain were brisker and dearer yesterday. Other articles varied little. The freight market was quiet.

The Radicals and the Presidency.

We cannot object to the *World's* quoting from our columns what it finds there in support of the position that, in their action on the subject of reconstruction, the leading Republicans have been largely influenced by the desire so to arrange for the readmission of the Southern States as would secure the election of a Republican President. But it has no right to parade it before the public as a "confession." It is nothing of the kind. We have not been in any sense, or to any extent, a party to the project,—nor do we know anything more of it than anybody else equally watchful of events can know just as well.

In all the Congressional debates on this subject the leading advocates of the Radical policy based their support of it on the ground that in order to keep the Government in the hands of Union men, it was absolutely necessary to admit the negroes to vote, and to exclude as many of the whites as possible. This was the grand argument used in favor of universal negro suffrage, and in support of what is known as the Shellabarger disfranchising amendment to the Reconstruction bill. Mr. Stevens more than once made this declaration in the House, and scouted the idea of requiring qualifications for suffrage, or of admitting rebels to vote, as certain to throw the Government into the hands of rebels and Copperheads. It was assumed, in debate and in all their acts, by the Radical Party, that the Union would be safe only in loyal hands,—that is, in the hands of the Republican Party,—and that it was the duty, as well as the right, of the Republicans in Congress so to shape their legislative measures as to promote and secure that result. Their principal objection to the admission of the Southern States on the basis laid down by Mr. Lincoln and adopted by Mr. Johnson, was that their votes would be given to the Democratic Party. Their hostility to their readmission on any other basis than that of universal negro suffrage, was based on the fact that without the negro votes they could not be secured for the Republican candidate. And even then,—when *that* had been decreed,—some of the boldest and most active of the leaders insisted that this was not enough—that the whites outnumbered the blacks in nearly all the Southern States, and that without a large disfranchisement of the former, the vote of the State for the Republican Party could not be considered safe. These are familiar to all who were at all conversant with the movements of the day, and are not likely to be questioned by the parties concerned. That other reasons for their action were put forward, and were more or less influential, is perfectly true; but this consideration, that the measures proposed were necessary to the continued ascendancy of the Republican Party, animated and controlled them all.

We do not know that there is anything especially heinous in this,—anything which ought to shock the sensitive political purity of the *World* as much as it seems to have done. Every political party considers its own success,—its own continuance in office, as the one thing needful for the public welfare; and this feeling is apt to be strongest with the party which has most implicit faith in the infallibility of its own principles. There are politicians and leaders of political parties who affect great contempt for success, and despise as utterly devoid of principle all those who are weak enough to take it into account. These peope hold that political parties are simply missionary societies for the propagation of the political gospel among the heathen; that their mission is to teach the truth, and their reward the consciousness of deserving the offices which more practical but less devoted politicians are very apt to get. This, however, is scarcely the *World's* ideal of the aim and end of political partizanship,—any more than it is that of the radical leaders of the Republican Party, and we suspect that it is their prospect of success in their undertaking, rather than any deep-rooted disapproval of their methods, which arouses the *World* to so vehement an outbreak against the schemes and purposes of the Republicans.

We should be very glad to see so momentous a question as that of universal negro suffrage decided upon some higher ground than that of mere party success. It seems to us much the most important question of public policy which the country has had to meet for many years, scarcely less important, when all its bearings are considered, than that one which we had to meet at the outbreak of rebellion in 1861. It is quite certain to affect the policy and the welfare of the country for a great many years to come; and we can easily imagine results which may flow from it so disastrous in their nature that even the election of a Republican President will not fully atone for them. But it can scarcely be expected that those whose interests are most directly involved in that election, should take much heed of the price to be paid for it.

Mr. Johnson and the Democracy.

It is rather amusing to notice the affected consternation of the Democrats over the discovery that President Johnson did not get up the Philadelphia Convention for their especial benefit. His remarks to a member of that Convention on the subject, are treated as if they were a fresh revelation of feelings and purposes which he was never supposed to have entertained.

A good deal of this, we fancy, is affectation—something of it is probably due to ignorance. We do not suppose it to be any secret that, from the day when Mr. Johnson took such open, defiant and menacing ground toward secession and its apostles in the United States Senate, there was never any very good feeling between him and the leaders of the Democratic Party. Although the party as such was not prepared to take ground *for* Secession, it was by no means prepared as a party to take ground against it; and hence arose that halting, hesitating, uncertain tone in the action of the party which demoralized it and laid the foundation of its ruin. While it did not openly espouse the cause of Davis and the Confederacy, it treated as traitors and renegades to the party the men who like Gen. Dix, Col. Stebbins, Stanton, Sickles and others took ground fairly and distinctly for putting down rebellion by force. And Andrew Johnson was one of the most conspicuous of those who thus became victims to Democratic wrath. He was treated, steadily and persistently, from that time forward, on the one hand by the South as a traitor to his section and by the Northern Democrats as a traitor to his party; and the war was kept up against him, "on that line," all Summer and all Winter, too.

It was during the war, during his administration in Tennessee, during the Presidential canvass of 1864, that Mr. Johnson gained that thorough knowledge of the temper and tone of the Democratic Party which led him to say—as he said to everybody when he had occasion to discuss the subject at all—that the party as an organization had not stood by the Government in its contest with rebellion—that it had thus lost the confidence of the people and could never regain it. We do not believe any man in public position was ignorant of the fact that, when the Thirty-ninth Congress first met, President Johnson looked solely and exclusively to the Union Party for the measures essential to the restoration of the Union and the pacification of the country, and that he deprecated the ascendancy of the Democratic Party as full of danger. It was only when he made up his mind that the Republican Party, under the lead of its extreme men, was taking ground and urging measures calculated to delay Union, to renew strifes and resentments that ought to be allayed, and to fill the country with fresh sectional and political bitterness, that he began to look elsewhere for such influences and such action as should promise better results.

And in everything that he said or did, on this matter at such times, he drew a clear and a marked distinction between Copperheads and War Democrats,—between those who had sustained the cause of the nation, in the field or by their counsel and advice, and those whose secret sympathies and efforts were given to the secession cause. He was open and emphatic in his denunciation of the former by name; and it was thoroughly in accordance with his feelings, if not directly by his advice, that those of this class who presented themselves for admission to the Philadelphia Convention, were made to understand that they could not be allowed to take their seats.

We doubt, therefore, whether the Democrats are half as much astonished as they profess to be, on being told that the President did not intend that the Philadelphia Convention should be used for the advantage of their party, if he could prevent it. If the measures which he took had been one half as wise as the advice he gave, the result might have been different.

The Gold Question Again.

If the Legal-tender act tended to produce mercantile confusion, it no less inevitably gave rise to a legal controversy, of whose various phases we have had repeated occasion to speak. For some months back, however, that controversy has been quiet, but all of a sudden

> "The war that for a space did fail,
> Now trebly thundering, swells the gale."

The first peal came a few days since from the Marine Court, in which Judge Gross decided that where a man had promised to pay $273 in gold, he would give judgment against him for $385. The next came from the Supreme Court, in which Judge Clerke gave the opinion of the General Term to a similar effect; and the last is the case of the *Mary A. Vaughan*, which we publish this morning, in which Judge Blatchford declares the opposite rule to be the law. Our State Courts heretofore were strongest in support of the Legal-tender act, but in these three decisions the State Courts seem to endeavor to avoid or overthrow the law, while the United States Judge sustains it.

The case in the Supreme Court (the Bank of the Commonwealth *vs.* Van Vleck) is by far the most noteworthy of the three decisions.

It brought up squarely the question whether a promise to pay $10,000 *in gold* can be treated by the Courts as anything more than a promise to pay $10,000. The General Term held that it can, but by a divided Court—Judge Welles holding the negative, and the Presiding Justice, Judge Leonard, with Judge Clerke, holding the affirmative. Judge Clerke's opinion, which is the opinion of the Court, is remarkable for several things. It cites the case of Rodes *vs.* Bronson, (34 N. Y. Rep. 649,) in which the Court of Appeals held that a mortgage, by its terms made payable "in gold or silver coin, lawful money of the United States," was discharged by a tender of the amount in legal tenders, which to the ordinary mind would seem to be decisive of the question in the case which he was considering, but the Judge says it has no application to it whatever. The tone of his decision, however, inclines us to think that he felt that it was some way applicable, for he makes that decision the occasion of sneers and sarcasms upon the Court of Appeals, which we should hardly have expected from him. If he, like Judge Leonard, had been about to go out of office, his aiming a Parthian arrow at the Court of Appeals would not, perhaps, have been so remarkable. But, as it is, he must have forgotten that in a short time he would himself be called upon to sit upon the bench of the very tribunal whose decision he assails. We can understand how a Judge may argue against the law of a decision which he nevertheless accepts as binding, but where he declares that the decision in question "does not affect the case" before him, and yet makes it the cause of jibes and flings at the Court which pronounced it, in our judgment he belittles rather than magnifies his office.

But Judge Clerke's opinion is as remarkable for what it does not contain as for what it does. It does not refer to a single one of the other cases which have been decided, involving the question, except Rodes *vs.* Bronson. Possibly the Judge was not called upon to refer to all those cases, and yet one of them, at least, should have been accepted by the Court as an authority of weight. We refer to the case of Jones *vs.* Smith, decided by the same General Term no longer ago than last April, in which they held that a contract to pay $200 "in specie or its equivalent" could be discharged by the tender of $200 in legal tenders. We think it would puzzle Judge Clerke to draw a distinction between that case and the present one. What makes the matter more singular yet, is that Judge Leonard, who sustains Judge Clerke in his decision, and concurred with him in saying that Rodes *vs.* Bronson had no application to the case before the Court, was one of the Judges who decided Jones *vs.* Smith, and wrote a brief opinion merely to say that Rodes *vs.* Bronson controlled it, and must be followed.

We cannot look upon Judge Clerke's decision, however, as changing the balance of authority on this question, even in this District. Suppose we consider Judge Leonard as of no authority at all, and since he has decided both ways on the question, it would be difficult to count him, and we have Judge Clerke alone of the Supreme Court Judges sustaining this view, and even if we throw in Judge Gross, of the Marine Court, their combined weight will hardly equal that of Judges Sutherland and Ingraham, who decided the case of Jones *vs.* Smith, and Judge Welles, who dissents in the present case.

It is worth while, perhaps, to notice the ground upon which Judge Clerke bases his decision. It is simply that, since the rise in gold and silver, they have ceased to be money, and have become "merely articles of commerce." But admitting that this is so, the Judge only comes within the reach of another rule of law to which he does not refer, but which is just as fatal to his conclusion as if gold and silver were to be treated as money. It is a well-settled rule of law in this State that where a man agrees to pay $1,000 in cotton, or corn, or any other article, a Court will only give judgment against him for the $1,000, no matter whether the price of the cotton or corn has gone up or down after he made the agreement. That being so, it does not help the matter to call gold a commodity. Wherever a man contracts to pay $1,000, whether in cotton, or corn, or gold, the Court can give judgment against him only for the $1,000.

And, as Judge Blatchford says, the fact that the judgment can be discharged by paying it in legal tenders, does not affect the question. The fact is that as long as we have a law which says that legal tenders are the equivalent of gold and silver, the Courts must say so too, for they are set to declare the law. If they can overthrow the law, they may then follow their own views. But till then, they must say what the law says. These decisions of Judge Clerke and Judge Gross are simply efforts to avoid performing that plain duty of a Court, and their only result will be to increase confusion, which is bad enough already.

Aid for the South—A Government Loan Proposed.

The Charleston *Daily News* publishes the outlines of certain schemes for affording relief to the Southern planters, which are said to be now under consideration at Washington. Three, singled out for special remark, are thus stated:

> "1. That Congress should authorize a loan of $30,000,000, to be lent in small sums to necessitous planters, the loan to bear six per cent. interest, and to be secured by mortgage of the land and a lien upon the crops of the borrowers, the loan to be distributed by local Commissioners of approved position and standing.
>
> 2. That the Government should lend the Southern people an amount equal to the gross amount of revenue already received by the United States from the cotton tax, the loan to be secured, issued and distributed as under the first plan.
>
> 3. That the United States Government should sell the gold in the National Treasury, in excess of the sum required to meet current demands, and lend the premium realized by its sale to the South, upon the terms and in the manner before named."

One of these plans—though which is not stated—is represented as having received the approval of Gen. Grant; and the President and Chief-Justice Chase are mentioned among others as favorable to the movement in which the propositions originated.

It is, of course, difficult to devise a plan which shall be at once satisfactory to the North and sufficient for the requirements of the South. What would serve the purposes of the planters and freedmen may be easily understood; they need provision for present necessities, together with means to enable them to plant and cultivate the current year's crop. But the States represented in Congress, being asked to furnish both these forms of assistance, may be expected to scrutinize closely any measure designed to cover either charitable relief or the business aid which presupposes a return of moneys expended. And looking at the subject in this light, we are skeptical as to the chances of success which attach to any of the propositions submitted by and in behalf of the South Carolinians.

In the first place, the idea of a loan by the Government to the planters is not an attractive one. Nearly all loans of a similar character have resulted in loss to the Governments which have attempted to combine with their ordinary functions those of a banker and mortgagee. Advances on the security of land and crops, to be safe, must be conducted according to sharp business fashion. Titles are to be investigated and values estimated before a single step can be taken; payments must be made gradually, with proper reference to expenditure on account of crops; and the whole transaction at every stage should be regulated by rigid business rules. On no other bases could a loan be justified. But how is the Government to enforce strict adherence to them? Of its inability to prevent losses arising from the negligence, incapacity or dishonesty of its servants, we have recently had too many proofs; and there is no reason for supposing that a Southern loan would be exempt from the same experiences. Expenditures are tapped by jobbery or peculation, and collections by laziness and robbery; and an affair involving both payments and collections amounting to $30,000,000 would certainly end in a heavy loss to the Treasury. All the probabilities point to this conclusion. The land offered as security at this moment has no known value; its market value is merely nominal; and the sum which a prudent mortgagee would lend, being governed by appraised or salable worth, would fall far short of the planters' requirements for the year. So also with regard to the crops. Every man lending his own money would be guided in his payments by the progress of the crops, and as a matter of prudence would leave a wide margin for contingencies. He would remember at every step that the mortgagor might be unable to meet his engagements; in which case there would be no alternative but an extension of time or foreclosure and hurried sale. What would be the fate of Government as a mortgagee in cases like this? What disposal could it make of plantations acquired by foreclosure; or what satisfactory arrangement with planters whose crops may be again unprofitable?

If it be objected that close calculation should not enter into a plan into which considerations of feeling largely enter, we reply that a loan sought with an air of business pretension cannot be exempted from business rules. A plain application for help, without reference to repayment, we could understand; but when it comes in the shape of a proposal to borrow thirty millions, we are bound to look at the likelihood on the part of the borrowers of fulfilling the specified conditions. On this ground, we think that Government, as trustee for the people, cannot safely lend the money asked for; and on any other ground we are sure that Government cannot properly lend at all.

The proposal to intrust the distribution of the money to "local Commissioners of approved position and standing" does not improve the aspect of the case. The advice and coöperation of such men would be valuable, but political considerations will, in the majority of instances, suffice to prevent their appointment as agents for the conduct of government business or as almoners of its bounty.

Aside from the general weakness of the loaning scheme, there are evident reasons for rejecting the second of the plans reported by the Charleston journalist. A loan to the cotton planters to an amount corresponding with the taxes they have respectively paid on their crops might be urged with a certain degree of fairness. But a loan to the South generally, regulated by the taxation paid by a single class of its citizens, would be too capricious to be just. The third plan has no claim to favorable attention. How much gold the Treasury shall accumulate, and what shall be done with its surplus, if any, are questions with which Congress is expected to deal on their merits. Aid for the South has no connection with the policy to be adopted for the adjustment of financial difficulties, and none with the points at issue between the Secretary and Congress.

Altogether, these Charleston schemes are not calculated to impress the country favorably as to the reasonableness or practicability of the Southern ideas on the subject of assistance. Prominent officials may have spoken approvingly of one or another of them, but we anticipate little encouragement for any on the floor of Congress. We have not a very lofty opinion of the wisdom of that body, but it is hardly unwise enough to sanction the scheme of a loan projected with so slight an appearance of security or so likely to open the door to waste and fraud. This view, however, does not imply indifference to the necessities of the South, or the duty of Congress to render immediate relief in a manner combining economy and justice with efficiency and humanity. Actual distress may, perhaps, be most quickly met through the instrumentality of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose facilities for the distribution of food insure the mitigation of misery among the blacks. If on official inquiry the want be found to be more general or more lasting than comports with simple charity, the same agency may usefully be employed to arrange for the freedmen's necessities and to take as security for repayment a lien upon their share of the crops they cultivate. With respect to the cotton planters, we renew the suggestion made some days ago—that they be refunded the amount of the cotton tax they severally paid on the last crop, not as a loan, but as assistance which is warranted by the acknowledged influence of the tax in repressing cultivation and rendering it unprofitable. The imposition of the tax is now admitted to have been a blunder, and there would be no impropriety in coupling with its repeal a return to the planters of the amount which helped to swell their last year's losses.

MINOR TOPICS.

On one night this week, three newly-born infants were picked up by the Police in the streets of this City, where they had been abandoned by their mothers. On one night last week three were in like manner picked up; and other cases have occurred with unusual frequency since the cold weather began. We quite agree with those who denounce the mothers of these poor castaways as inhuman and brutal; but still we can admit that in at least some of the cases the pangs of poverty and the prospects of the Winter may have been almost intolerable. Such occurrences are proof of the extreme hardness of the times among the very poor, and should stimulate our generous citizens rather to search out and alleviate cases of distress than to indulge in severe language against the wretched sufferers.

During the last month (December) there arrived in this port 7,669 emigrants from Europe, in twenty-five steamships. Seventeen of these steamships bore the British flag, eight the flags of Bremen and Hamburg, and only *two bore the flag of the United States*. We cannot add anything to the force of these italics.

During the distresses in our City several Winters ago Mr. J. W. Farmer's name was made familiar to our citizens by the manner in which he dispensed his noble charities of food to the hungry. At the news-room in Ludlow-street, an institution supported by the private funds of this lover of his kind, New-Year's Day found a constant stream of men, women and children, white and black, of every nation and creed and color—coming to him empty and going away full. Up to 11 o'clock in the evening over two thousand persons received substantial proof of Mr. Farmer's Christian generosity and benevolence, in the shape of a liberal and well-cooked meal. We take pleasure in recording such disinterested and noble deeds—New-Year's greetings which do not need bright skies to make a happy day.

We had occasion some months ago to mention the remarkable fact that one of the Broadway stores displayed goods labeled at prices more in accordance with cheap avenue rates than the ordinary Broadway rates. We expressed the hope that the example would spread till Broadway became reasonable, and thus added to its own wealth and power. We see, however, that the *Post* alleges that, having occasion to buy a young lady's felt hat, it found that the article which was offered at four dollars on Broadway was offered at three on Sixth-avenue, and two stores higher up at two! The wreath which finally trimmed the hat was offered within the limits of one block at every price from six dollars to three! The *Post* also mentions its acquaintance with a lady who was asked in Broadway seven dollars for a tea-kettle, the like of which she bought in the Third-avenue for three dollars. Such circumstances as these show very clearly that Broadway does not really understand its own interests.

The considerable reductions in wages which are now being made in manufacturing establishments throughout the country may be hard enough on the workmen, but they are not so hard as the stoppage of the works altogether. A thousand workmen employed in the Scranton railroad shops, which have lately been running on eight hours' time, suffered a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages on New-Year's Day, and another establishment in the same place with seven hundred men made a similar reduction. At the same time a considerable number of workmen were discharged in different workshops of the city. All of these unemployed people should at once turn their hands to something else. There can always be something found to do somewhere in this country. Those of them who fail to find speedy employment in their own vicinity should strike for the West or South.

The question of *pro rata* freight has for many years been agitated in the Legislature. The new Direction of the New-York Central Railroad have reversed the policy of all previous administrations, and boldly met the question by putting in operation a *pro rata* freight tariff along its line. Points competing with the Erie road have always enjoyed much lower rates than intermediate stations, but the present direction evidently believes that railroads are built for the benefit of the country through which they run, and that their true prosperity is to be found in the development of their local business. They now grant to the stations west of Syracuse freightage twenty-five per cent. lower than in any former Winter. It is believed that they will not apply to the Legislature this Winter for any increase of passenger fare, but that all their energies will be devoted to the legitimate business of increasing traffic along their line, and enhancing the value of the great property they have in charge.

We are glad to see that the Western papers denounce with emphasis the systematic frauds by which payment of the whisky tax is so largely evaded, and that they indicate a willingness, on the part of Western interests, to acquiesce in remedies which promise to be effectual. The leading papers of the Western cities recommend the entire abolition of the warehousing system, and the collection of the tax before the whisky leaves the place of manufacture. This of itself is a most important suggestion, as the bonding system has been the cover for by far the largest proportion of the frauds practiced. It has been supposed, too, that Western distillers would not consent to its abolition, inasmuch as it was engrafted upon the law mainly in deference to their supposed wishes. The abolition of this feature of the law, and a rigid enforcement of the penalties prescribed for fraud against distillers and revenue officers, will go far to secure the collection of the tax.

The body of the Emperor Maximilian must have arrived in Austria by this time. We have learned that his brother, the Emperor of Austria, intended to go to Trieste to receive it and bear it to the capital. The funeral will doubtless be imposing and impressive; but we doubt whether any more display will be made over it than is necessary. The whole affair is too saddening and humiliating, and all the circumstances are too deeply tragical to permit of much show. His "poor Carlotta," his broken-hearted mother, his bereaved relatives, cast their sombre shadows over his bier. All will recall how grand and gay was the spectacle of his leaving, five years ago, and will contrast it with the painful circumstances of his return. There are reasons of State, moreover, why the funeral should not be made such a pageant as will attract the attention of Europe. It would be an offence and a humiliation to Napoleon, whom Austria is now courting with all possible assiduity. But it is all the same to poor Maximilian.

New-Jersey is waking up. Her people have opened their eyes on an odious monopoly. From Cape May, on the south, to the furthest northern extremity of that State, there is a cry of "*Down with monopolies.*" They begin to see that monopolies are entirely incompatible with republican institutions. The leading men of New-Jersey are taking a step in the right direction. They are teaching the people that monopolies, which favor the few and incommode and distress the many, should have no existence. Petitions are being circulated throughout the entire State in every School District, to secure the signatures of every voter, for the purpose of making such an appeal to the Legislature for redress of grievances as cannot be passed by in silence. Monopolies are in operation in New-Jersey which seriously affect the States on both sides of her. The people of New-York and New-England, as well as citizens of the South, detest the New-Jersey monopolies.

The withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from Boston was a blow both to the pride and the interests of our neighboring city. The Baltimore line of Liverpool steamers seems also to be faring hard. It seems by the record that the last arrival of the *Carroll*, at Baltimore, was Sept. 29, and of the *Worcester*, at Baltimore, Nov. 9. This line was strongly backed up by Baltimore interests, and by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; but the general depression of the times, and the particular want of support at the points referred to, have operated to the detriment of the Baltimore as well as the Boston line. We are sorry to notice the withdrawal of these lines from our enterprising neighbor cities. We hope the arrival of better times may see the establishment of new steamship lines to connect all our principal American ports with the world.

Gen. Crook has been busily engaged in clearing the way for our emigrants going into Oregon. He lately had a sharp engagement with the Piute Indians, whom he assailed in one of their hill-fortalices of the Nevada range near the Pitt River. His force of Americans, with some Indians, was about one hundred strong, and of these he had nineteen killed and wounded in his effort to dislodge the Piutes. These hill fortifications—the last refuge of the Indians driven from the lower grounds—are found in great numbers in Oregon, Idaho, Nevada and California. This wild warfare of the poor Piutes and Snakes, who fight for their ancient inheritance as bravely as the Cherkesses once fought against the Russians, is a vain struggle. They must come down to the "reservations," and then to nothing, like the elder tribes of the Atlantic States.

Of the three offers of ports in the West Indies which we now have—that from Denmark, that from Sweden and that from San Domingo—we should suppose our legislative and executive authorities would at least be able to agree about accepting one. If St. Thomas is too dear, then St. Bartholomew may be within bounds; and if both of these are too high, then surely Samana must be within our means. We ought certainly to have an American port among these islands, and if we could have an island to ourselves, it would be all the better.

The civil war in Peru was coming to a crisis, apparently, at the period of our latest accounts. The headquarters of revolution—the City of Arequipa—held by the insurgents under Canseco, was besieged by the forces of President Prado, who was preparing his artillery for a final bombardment of the place. The people inside were making barricades and other fortifications, and resolved to defend themselves desperately. They hang out on their walls placards, with the words, "Here we defend our national rights!" and the besiegers hang out other placards, opposite, with: "Here we bring the punishment of traitors and robbers!" The latter has the most vigorous show of expression in it, and, as President Prado had an effective battering train, with rifled cannon, it is very likely that he has by this time leveled the defences of Arequipa and established a "reign of order" in it.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

Last evening Mr. Dickens commenced his fourth course of readings in Steinway Hall with "Doctor Marigold" and the trial scene from *Pickwick*. "Doctor Marigold" has always been the most popular of his readings in England, and it is easy to see, from the animation of his manner, that Mr. Dickens himself regards it as one of his best, as it certainly is one of his most successful performances. He read the amusing portions with great spirit and freedom, and when he came to the touching description of little Sophie's death, there was an indescribable pathos in his voice that brought tears into many eyes. His characterization of the "giant" was inimitable both in action and voice, and brought that lank and languid and weak-minded person very vividly before the audience.

The reading of the trial scene from *Pickwick* was no less successful. We don't believe that extremely funny scene could have been more effectively read. The audience laughed and applauded at the telling points as heartily as if they had never been heard before; and several times Mr. Dickens himself was so much affected by the contagious laughter of his hearers that he could scarcely proceed.

This evening Mr. Dickens will read the *Christmas Carol* and *Boots at the Holly-tree Inn*. For the benefit and pleasure of our Brooklyn friends, we are happy to state that Mr. Dickens will commence a course of four readings in that city on the 16th inst. He will read in Plymouth Church.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton's case will come before the Senate immediately after it reconvenes. It is understood that Senator Howard, to whom was committed the duty of making up the report of the Military Committee in the case, is ready to submit his report at once, which will furnish the legal argument and the facts for the reinstatement of Mr. Stanton. This report will probably show the other side of the numerous instances of official discourtesy charged by the President in his message giving the reasons for the suspension. There is little doubt but that the Senate will not sustain the charges of the President, and will consequently restore Mr. Stanton to office. There seems to be more doubt in that case as to Mr. Stanton's course. The belief has obtained ground, however, that, being reinstated, the dignity of his position and the law will have been vindicated, and that he will only hold the office long enough to tender his resignation. Gen. Grant will, of course, at once surrender his office of Secretary of War *ad interim* when Mr. Stanton appears with the Senate's order of reinstatement.

THE LOUISIANA LEVEE BONDS.

The telegram from Gen. Steedman to the President, urging the restoration of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana to office, before midnight of Dec. 31, 1867, in order to save the levee bonds from becoming worthless, reached Gen. Grant's headquarters to-day. The latter took no action upon it. The telegram was simply the last of many efforts made to give a show of legality to the bonds issued by the Boat and Levee Commissioners, who were removed by Gen. Sheridan last Summer. Large amounts of these bonds have been in the hands of parties lately, who freely offered them in this city in payment of influence that was supposed could be made available for the restoration of Wells. This done, they claimed the bonds could be negotiated, and the recipients would make a handsome thing out of the operation.

OFFICERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Howard has not issued any order dismissing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau for engaging in politics in the Southern States, as has been stated, but he has established the policy of dealing with each case as it comes up.

Thus far in the several cases that have been brought to his notice he has established the rule that the acceptance of a nomination for an office, must be considered incompatible with the duties required of officers of the Bureau, and such agents or officers have accordingly been relieved and succeeded by others. The latest case of this kind is that of Mr. Pittsbury, of South Carolina, a civilian agent of the Bureau, who was elected to the Convention and who was notified that he could not hold both positions.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

Lieut.-Col. Long, for the past two years of the President's staff, has been ordered to report for duty to Gen. Eaton, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

A SOUTHERN LOAN.

The statement that Gen. Howard has endorsed the proposition of a loan of thirty millions, or any other sum, to the planters of the South, with a lien on their real estate and crops for security, is entirely incorrect. He simple forwarded to the Secretary of War the propositions that had been submitted to him without any indorsement of them. It is very probable that the efficient archives of the Freedmen's Bureau will again be made available in the work of relieving destitution in the South. Congress will be asked to appropriate money for this purpose. It will probably reply by ordering Gen. Howard to again become the almoner of the charities of the nation to the erring, suffering and destitute people of the Southern States.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 2.

YELLOW FEVER AT SEA.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander Chandler, of the United States steamer *Don*, dated Vera Cruz, Dec. 15. He states that the yellow fever broke out on his vessel on the 25th of November. It proved to be of a most malignant type. He was ordered to the above port, and on arriving there the ship was anchored with a "spring," and was always broadside to the wind. The sick were at once landed and their clothing and bedding aired. The ship was thoroughly impregnated with yellow fever. Commander CHANDLER caused the hatches of the berth-deck and ward-room to be securely closed. One joint of the steam-heater on the berth-deck was disconnected, and the same operation performed in the ward-room. A thermometer was lowered through a small slip in the tarpaulin, and, after two hours' steaming in the ward-room, it indicated 205 degrees, and on the berth-deck 170 degrees. The hatches were then opened, decks dried down, joints of steam heaters replaced, and in two hours more there was no indication of the extreme heat to which those places had been exposed. No cases of fever occurred afterward. We had twenty-three cases on board and seven men died. Commander CHANDLER informs the Department that he is fully persuaded that heat eradicated the disease as effectually as a severe frost could have done.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Gen. MEADE arrived here to-night, and after consulting with the President and Gen. GRANT will leave for his command in Georgia. Gen. POPE will not leave until relieved by Gen. MEADE. Gen. ORD has asked permission to delay leaving his command for a few days for personal reasons. Gen. SHERIDAN will arrive here on Saturday, and the Advisory Board on revision of the Army Regulations will meet next week.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

Capt. G. V. FOX, late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was examined to-day before the Ordnance Committee, in relation to his knowledge of a contract for fuse stocks, awarded to GEO. H. FOX & Co., of Boston, by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy. It appears that this contract ran through a couple of years of the war, and was made by the Ordnance Bureau in the regular course of business, according to law, with a firm whose special manufacture had been, for these articles. The total amount paid to this firm was $151,000, from which they paid for labor, materials and expenses, $135,000. The whole amount of machinery purchased from the same firm during the war was $1,005. The late Assistant Secretary of the Navy did not solicit this contract, nor was he aware that it was made; nor did he hold any conversation with that firm, or with the Ordnance Bureau on the subject. The Committee informed Capt. Fox that the newspaper reports, published several weeks since, reflecting upon him in connection with the matter, had no foundation in any evidence before them.

THE ISLAND OF ST BARTHOLOMEW.

The Swedish Minister Baron WETTERSTEDT had an official interview with the Secretary of State this morning. The Secretary informed the Baron that he had made no proposition for the purchase of St. Bartholomew, and the Baron assured the Secretary that he had received no instructions or suggestions tending toward a sale of the island.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Several responses were received to-day at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, from National Banks, in answer to the circular of Dec. 10, requesting a statement of loans, discounts, taxes paid, &c., during last year. It is supposed that in a very few days there will be a general response to that circular from those institutions.

RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ladies of the Executive Mansion, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, will be at home on Monday evenings, commencing on Monday next and continuing until further notice. The evening has been fixed in lieu of the afternoon receptions, as they were last season.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Second Lieut. F. B. MARSHALL, Thirteenth Infantry, has resigned. Brevet Lieut.-Col. FRANCIS BEACH, Captain Fourth Artillery, has been detailed as a member of the Examining Board, *vice* Col. ROBERTS, Fourth Artillery, relieved. Brevet Major J. R. STONE, Captain Twenty-fourth, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged. Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. B. PENROSE, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, has been assigned to duty with Gen. SCHOFIELD, *vice* Brevet Major W. A. ELDERKINS.

The following naval orders have been issued:

Capt. F. A. PARKER, detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board to examine volunteer officers for the regular navy, and placed in waiting orders. Midshipman RUFUS WATERMAN has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard. First Assistant Engineer SIDNEY ALBERT has been ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Preparing for the Legislature and the Convention—Who Will Be Officers—Trouble for the Lieutenant-Governor—Annual Reports—Governor's Message—Meeting of the Directors of the Central Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868.

Preparations for the meeting of the Legislature and for the reassembling of the Convention are being rapidly completed. The Assembly Chamber and lobbies have been restored nearly to the condition in which they were last Winter. The changes made by constructing a room for the Clerk in the rear of the Speaker's desk, and a new library-room on the side of the passage leading to the State Library, will afford a room for the post-office and the Sergeant-at-Arms, without encroaching, as heretofore, on the cloak-room. This will vastly improve the ventilation of the house, as it largely increases the breathing space, and gives the *personnel* of the lobby ample verge.

For the Convention, the Council Chamber is being fitted up at the expense of the city authorities of Albany. It will be a little cramped should all the members of that loquacious body attend its future sittings. But as such an event is not likely to occur, except when the final vote (and settlement) is taken, I think there is likely to be ample quarters for those who do attend. Instead of desks and chairs, members are to have chairs with a writing shelf on the arm, such as are usually furnished to reporters in the Assembly.

Some attention is being attracted to the organization of the Legislature; but as yet nothing can be said to be fixed, except the determination of the magnates of the dominant party in the Assembly to make Ex-Assemblyman CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG, of Albany, Clerk of that body. He is held to be more of a reflex of the party than any man who can be elected Speaker, and is made prominent for Clerk with the intent and expectation that he will give direction to legislation. It seems hardly possible that any train of circumstances can defeat his choice. If other candidates are pressed against him, it will be more for the purpose of securing minor positions than with any expectation of success in the canvass for the first office.

For Speaker there was at one time a liberal list of aspirants. There was JOHN L. FLAGG, of Troy; WILLIAM LOUNSBERRY, of Ulster; WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, of Oneida; JOHN C. JACOBS, of Brooklyn; ALEXANDER FREER and WM. HITCHMAN, of New-York, and a half a dozen lesser lights. The "highlorams of the party"—as one of their irreverent adherents styles CASSIDY, CAGGER & Co.—would like FLAGG best. Next the Oneida man, CHAPMAN, would be most acceptable, because through Gov. SEYMOUR he could be handled. These two, it is understood, will not come into collision, but will collude, if it is necessary, or by so doing either can succeed. The action of the New-York delegation in designating HITCHMAN as their choice throws out FREER, so that the contest is narrowed down substantially to JACOBS, HITCHMAN and FLAGG or CHAPMAN. JACOBS, undoubtedly, has the most brains, and is the only one who has any legislative experience. Under ordinary circumstances, these qualifications ought to secure success; but it is bad for JACOBS that, having all his life been working for a livelihood on that dreary treadmill, the Press, he lacks the social position, which is a prerequisite even in the Democratic ranks.

It is certain that the Republicans will run EDMUND L. PITTS for Speaker. It is hardly probable that any other person will be named in the caucus.

It is also about certain that JAMES TERWILLIGER will be the Clerk of the Senate. Probably, the only one who could have given him a dusty hunt is LUTHER CALDWELL. But he is Secretary of the Convention, and so is precluded from entering upon a contest. They will find it hard to get anybody who is better fitted for the place than TERWILLIGER.

Probably the most embarrassing position occupied by any of the State officers is that of Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, the President of the Senate. Making up the committees of that body is a job not to be hankered after. Things are a little too mixed to make such an undertaking easy. It has been suggested that a former precedent may be followed; that the Lieutenant-Governor may invoke the aid of his political friends in the Senate, including Senator STANFORD. (Why he should be rated as an off-horse in the Republican team, I cannot understand, but such is the fashion.) To a caucus thus convened may be left the responsibility of arranging the Senate Committees. Experienced and judicious politicians think this the better way; but whether Gov. WOODFORD "thinks so neither," I am not advised.

It is understood that the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor are in the hands of the printers, and that the Message of the Governor is ready for the Press. I am afraid the Comptroller will paint the devil of State burdens quite as black a spectre as any of us will wish to look at. He has naturally a propensity for the dark side, and unfortunately the dark side is likely to overshadow all. The coming responsible majority in the State Hall and the Assembly will be sorely puzzled to get up a silver lining to his cloud.

The new State officers are all here or hereabout, and as usual are accompanied by a long following of the lean and hungry. A great problem they have to solve—how to make one teat suckle two pigs. Two, did I say? Make it two dozen—the teat not overpressed with the lactile fluid—and you will be nearer right. Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, Secretary of State, has made a good commencement, by appointing DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr., Deputy Secretary. A capital appointment—for he possesses brains, experience, and, what is rare in a public officer, a kind, accommodating disposition, that always made it easy to obtain information in the department when he was there before. Another good appointment made by VAN R. RICHMOND is that of S. M. SWEET, to be Deputy State Engineer. It is understood that STEPHEN H. HAMMOND will be retained as Deputy Attorney-General. He appears to have a life lease of the Deputy's chair in the second story northeast room of the State Hall.

The directors of the Central Railroad were in session here on the 30th and 31st. It is already understood that things are not as they were. Not much. Albany appears to have moved about a half-mile to the North, at least that is where they now sing "all aboard for New-York," instead of down at the Delevan House, where we were wont to hear it. They say the change is to be beneficially felt by through passengers, the central treasury, the hack-drivers and the street railroads. But I must say, that those going to Albany don't see it in quite so rosy a light. It's at least twenty minutes now between "the last drink at the Delevan" and your point of embarcation, which necessitates the taking of that last drink much earlier than when you could step on board with "a smile" on your very lips. The Commodore may reconcile his stockholders to the innovation, but candor compels me to say that those "thirsty souls who dream of bliss" are against it.

The State Central Committee of the Republican Party will meet here on the 7th inst. Ditto the State League. Ditto the G. A. R. The two last meet to talk over the prospect, and see where they can be let in. The State Committee meet for the purpose of fixing upon a time and place for holding a State Convention to appoint delegates to represent the State in the National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 20th of May. It is probable that the State Convention will be held on the Wednesday preceding, or succeeding, the 22d of February, so as to have it come off during the recess of the Legislature, which may be expected about that time. The Wednesday following the 22d is Ash Wednesday. If, as some think, the great party is undergoing tribulation, the opening of a campaign on that day, and in the spirit of that day, may do much toward helping it through. Perhaps the State Committee could not do better than issue their call for the 26th. A friend who is looking over the almanac sees that on the 19th the moon is "in apogee," or farthest from the earth; and hopes the Convention may be on that day, as fanatics are then less under the influence of lunar rays. It is unnecessary to say that he is not of the Radicals the most radical.

What is to be the course of legislation? Now, there you have me. Some say nothing much is to be done, and that honesty is to be the rule, not the exception. Others say "things will be loose." Now perhaps you may know what that means. It is evidently a descriptive term of some considerable significance, but as I don't find it among WEBSTER's cant phrases, I am at a loss to give it a literal translation. I thought "things were loose" last Winter, until the grand inquest of Albany County, and Mr. OPDYKE's Convention Committee on Corruption taught me to the contrary.

LEO.

VIRGINIA.

A Happy New-Year—A New Southern Idea by an Old Virginian—The Convention—New Republican Journal—The First Immigrants Arrived.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868.

A happy New-Year, and farewell to the unhappy old one, which to the South at least is full of sad recollections. We have had a merry time, however, during the holidays, and everything passed off peacefully, pleasantly, and joyfully. There was no uprising of the colored population, as many ill-omened augurs (who are great bores) had so confidently predicted, and consequently the "reign of terror" and "war of races" is postponed indefinitely I trust. Several times during the progress of Christmas festivities, I was fearful that some of our incautious young men, while full of "egg-nogg" and other "subjects of enthusiasm," might provoke a conflict with the colored men, and produce scenes of riot and bloodshed, but fortunately the latter seemed to be fully upon their guard, and did not furnish any good and sufficient excuse for an outbreak. The authorities two were on the alert, and the work of suppressing a riot would have been short, sharp, and decisive—and so I believe it will always be—at least so long as Gen. SCHOFIELD's head remains upon his shoulders—and he is not dis-Ordered, in his efforts. We enter upon the new year bouyant with hope, and trustful of the future. This ought to be a year of jubilee for it is the seventh of our sufferings. May it bring with it peace and plenty and prosperity, and a good President to guide and direct our councils with wisdom, discretion and magnanimity.

A NEW IDEA.

I had a very singular conversation with a venerable Virginia planter a day or two since, who had lost all his negroes by the war, and whose dislike of the freedmen in their present condition is only equaled by his hatred of the Yankees, whom he curses continually as the authors of all his woes. His theory is that the Yankees have always coveted the rich soil of Virginia, and for these forty years past have gazed longingly upon it from afar off as the Canaan of their hopes; but how to get rid of the Philistine Africans, who dwelt therein and whom they despised and could not live with, was the question. Finally they hit upon the plan of abolitionizing the South, by the forcible emancipation of the slaves, and then of forcing a war of races, to compel the Southern whites to slay the blacks and be slain or further impoverish themselves, when the Northern people would flock down here and seize upon the waste lands, or purchase them at very low prices. I laughed at the idea that any such scheme could ever have entered into the minds of any set of people, and that any sensible person could be found to credit it. But it is on just such food a goodly portion of our people feed, who will not be placated or reconciled to the new state of affairs; who will not see that old things and old ideas are passing away, and that under a new dispensation the world is marching on to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

THE CONVENTION.

This body, which has had, with the rest of us, two weeks holiday, will reconvene to-morrow, unless the rainy weather now prevailing should prevent a quorum of the members reaching the city from their distant homes. They have been spending Christmas with their families and among their constituents, and it is hoped that they come back fully imbued with the wisdom of moderate, conciliatory and just measures; that they have imbibed with their Christmas wine and taken in with their Christmas turkey sentiments of peace and magnanimity. They will now go to work in earnest, and, doubtless, complete their task, resign their *per diem*, and return in peace to their homes.

A DIFFICULTY PENDING.

Considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday when it became known that a difficulty was pending between one of the reporters of the *Enquirer* and the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*;—that notes were passing, and each of the gentlemen walking the streets "armed to the teeth." But the affair was quietly settled, or at least postponed, through the kind offices of "mutual friends." The trouble grew out of a dispatch sent to the *Herald* from Charlotte, stating that the "wildest alarm existed among the whites in that region; that murder, arson, theft and outrage were of nightly occurrence; that a reign of terror was feared, and a war of races imminent." The truth of this telegram was denied by all of the City papers upon the authority of Gen. SCHOFIELD, who had sent a detachment of troops to the neighborhood, which detachment returning reported everything quiet. The denial in the *Enquirer* contained a most violent personal attack upon the correspondent—hence the belligerant demonstrations. The correspondent still asserts that his telegram was correct in every particular, except the word "murder," which got in through mistake. So ends another bloodless editorial battle, for which events Richmond is somewhat famed in story.

A NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER.

The new paper, of whose rumored establishment I advised you, will appear on Monday morning, under the name of the *Register*. Mr. SHELDEN is the editor. He commenced his career on the Chicago *Tribune*, before the war, as a reporter, but has more recently conducted the *Gate City*, at Keokuk, Iowa. He is still young, of fine appearance, was an officer in the army through the war, and is said to wield a flashing pen. The paper will be moderate in tone, I learn, and will be supported by moderate Republicans of the city. Its size will be the same as the Washington *Chronicle*, and in every respect it is to be a first-class journal. But will it pay? *Nous verrons.*

THE FIRST IMMIGRANTS.

The first instalment of immigrants "from a foreign shore," who, I trust, will not wish themselves "home again," arrived yesterday from New-York on the *Niagara*. They were shipped at Covent Garden by Col. PAGE, agent at that place, and consigned to Gen. IMBODEN, the agent in this city, and are for the use of several families and farmers, by whom they were ordered, and who expect to replace their negro help in this manner. It is understood that thousands of these immigrants, male and female, can be obtained in your City, and every effort is being made to bring them South. But I fear it will be found that these "to the manner born," though black, are the best servants and help for the Southern people, after all, and this foreign mania will die out. A forced immigration is of little avail in filling up a country with a good, industrious and moral population.

SNOW-STORM.

We have just passed through another heavy snow-storm, which was a more severe trial than the last. Yesterday sleighs were out, and sleds and sledges of all kinds improvised, and the bells jingled and the boys enjoyed themselves with much hilarity for a few short hours, when the weather changed, and the slushy mud turned their joy to grief. I suppose you know what snow is in the North. It is very white, looks like salt or loaf-sugar, and is as cold as ice.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Japanese are playing here to good houses. No other fun going on.

KAPPA.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

Custom-House Irregularities—The Mexican Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1867.

I mentioned yesterday that there was about to be developed some irregularities in the management of the Custom-house affairs of the Rio Grande Department. Among the passengers who will leave in a few hours for the *Tartar*, to proceed North, is Col. P. F. MANCOSOS, assistant to Capt. JACK HARRIS, of the Government Police. There have been *points* enough made by Capt. HARRIS to cause him to remain, and to send the Colonel to Washington, as some higher up in Government places than has been thought of. There is not another point connected with all our Revenue Department at which so many facilities for fraudulent operations are at once recognizable and so difficult of detection.

It can be best understood—the importance of the Department of the Rio Grande—when we announce the fact that three-fourths of all the importations for the twenty Northern and Central States of Mexico pass through American territory, and across the Rio Grande. More trains freighted with foreign mercantile effects arrive in the City of Mexico by the roads through Monterey and San Luis than from Vera Cruz. The reason for this is the infamous attempt of the Juarez-Lerdo-Tejado clique to crush out the foreign houses of the Republic by attempting to recover sixty per cent. of the duties paid to the Empire during its existence, in addition to the other high duties of the country; and since it is a well-known fact that no Mexican importing-house exists, all blows at the commerce of that tottering attempt at a republic fall directly upon the *estrangeros*, and they resort to the alternative to smuggle through much at the north at small expense, and very little at Vera Cruz to keep up a show of business, and Uncle Sam is thus made the loser. Corruption here can be almost defiant, for the reason of its distance from observation, but no doubt there is more illegal traffic here than ever known to the "smugglers of the reef."

Of the $98,000 shipped in coin (hard Mexican dollars) to New-Orleans per *Tartar*, but $15,000 was from Brownsville, while $83,000 came from Matamoras without paying the Mexican Government one dime of duty, while it calls for 8½ per cent. for exportation of silver.

There are 600 miles of territory or length of river over which goods are carried. For the protection of 300 miles of this line we have here a "mounted police" and six or eight old cast-off and cast-away horses, with one or two *visible* men to mount them, make up this corps; and let these two men and HOUSTON, PRICE & Co. be as wary as they may, there are too many chances against them. Forty-eight hours' residence in Brownsville is sufficient to teach the keen observer that somebody or something must lose when so many gain. Add, for instance, twenty-five per cent. to the value of clothing, silks, linens, &c., at New-York, Philadelphia or Boston prices in *currency*, and you may obtain the figures of the prices here in *specie*, and when you are able, with national paper money, to buy Government postage or internal revenue stamps here, their face must be paid in gold or silver coin.

The *Observador* of Matamoras, of this morning, contains a description of the manner in which the funds for the suffering of that city were distributed. Widows were handed a ticket for their husbands or sons containing the names of the Common Council of the Juarez party, and told that if they influenced their relatives to vote that way, they could return in two days after the election for the amount written on a card given them, but that they must bring sufficient proof that they secured these votes in order to receive their apportionment. Some $85,000 has been sent to these political authorities, and about $8,000 has been distributed.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Canby's Order Modifying Gen. Sickles' Stay-Law Order.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868.

The following is the full text of Gen. CANBY's important General Order No. 164, which modifies very materially the General Orders of Gen. SICKLES relating to the staying of proceedings for the collection of debts, the distillation of spirituous liquors, the granting of licenses, and the regulation of postage. It will be seen that the operation of the famous stay-law is limited by substituting the 20th of May, 1861, and the 29th of April, 1865, as the period covered by the order, in its application to North Carolina, instead of the 19th December, 1860, and the 15th May, 1865, the period fixed for South Carolina.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 164.—1. Paragraph 2 of Order No. 10 from the Headquarters of the Second Military District, dated April 11, 1867, is modified as follows:

Judgments or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising in North Carolina between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the 29th day of April, 1865, and in South Carolina between the 19th day of December, 1860, and the 29th day of April, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the person or property of the defendant.

Proceedings for such causes of action now pending shall be stayed, and no suit or process shall be instituted or commenced on such causes of action until after the Civil Government of the respective States shall be reëstablished in accordance with the laws of the United States.

2. Paragraph 3 of the same order is modified as follows: Sheriffs, coroners and constables are hereby directed to suspend the sale of all property, upon execution or process, under any judgment or decree of a court of the so-called Confederate States or of the State of North Carolina, rendered between the 20th day of May, 1861, and the organization of the Provisional Government of said States under the President's proclamation of the 29th day of April 1865, or of the State of South Carolina rendered between the 19th day of December, 1860, and the organization of the Provisional Government of the said State under the President's Proclamation of the 30th day of June, 1865, unless the written consent of the defendant be entered of record, and except in cases where the plaintiff or his attorney upon oath, supported by corroborative testimony shall allege that the defendant is disposing of, removing, or about to remove, his property beyond the jurisdiction of the court with intent to defraud his creditors, provided that no such judgment so rendered within the periods aforesaid shall be a bar to the commencement in a State Court of a new suit upon the same cause of action in any case in which, by law, the defendant may remove, or report the same to a court of the United States. The sale of real estate or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended in the cases embodied in paragraphs 2 and 3 of said order No. 10, as above amended, except in cases where interest money accruing subsequent to the 29th day of April, 1865, shall not have been paid before the day of sale, and all previous restrictions on such sales are revoked. Paragraph 4 of the same order is modified by substituting the 29th day of April, 1865, for the 19th day of May, 1865. Paragraph 5 of the same order is modified as follows: all proceedings for the recovery of money on contracts, whether under seal or by parol, the consideration of which was the purchase of slaves made subsequent to the 1st of January, 1863, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered for such causes of action shall not be enforced. Paragraph 7 of the same order is modified as follows: In all sales of property under execution or by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent on his or her labor, a dwelling-house and appurtenances, and if in the country, twenty acres of land, or so much thereof that the whole shall not exceed in value the sum of $2,000; and in a town or city, the immediate lot upon which such dwelling-house is situated, and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence, and implements of husbandry, trade, or other employment, to the value of $500; the homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families. In other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing and implements of trade or employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of $200. The exemptions hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of any defendant who has a family dependent upon him or her for support, and the exempted property shall be ascertained and defined by the Sheriff, or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall call to his aid two impartial citizens to make the necessary appraisement, and shall make report thereof to the Court.

Paragraph 10 is hereby modified so as to authorize arrest in civil actions, *ex contractu* only in cases where the demand is past due and the defendant has been guilty of a fraud in contracting the debt sued for, or has removed or disposed of his property, or is about to do so with intent to defraud his creditors, or is about to leave the State with such intent.

Paragraph 16 is amended by adding thereto all proceedings in any Court of North Carolina or of South Carolina, recognizing or sanctioning the investment of the funds of minor heirs or of females, or of insane persons, in the securities of the late rebel Government, or of the securities of the State of North Carolina or South Carolina, created for the purpose of carrying on a war against the Government of the United States will be suspended until the question of the validity of such investments shall have been determined by the courts of the United States or by national legislation, and nothing in the provisions of this order, or of the Order No. 10, above cited, shall be held to bar or hinder the recovery by suit of the estate of any minor heir, female or insane person, *cestui-que* trust, whether in the hands of executor, executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, masters or clerks of equity courts and other fiduciary agents, or invested by them in their fiduciary character.

Second—General Orders No. 25, of May 20, 1867, is revoked, and on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the distillation of spirituous liquors in this military district will be subject to such restrictions only as are imposed by the laws of the United States and of the States of North and South Carolina respectively.

Third—Paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Orders No. 32, dated May 30, 1867, are revoked, and the power to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors is remitted to the proper local authorities, to take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, and to be subject to the following conditions:

I. The municipal authorities granting the license shall be answerable that the parties to whom such licenses are granted, together with their sureties, shall be responsible persons and of good moral standing in the community, and that both principal and sureties shall be able to qualify individually in double the amount of the bond required, and that the bonds shall be a lien upon the personal property of both principal and sureties, and upon proof of default shall warrant the summary seizure and sale of so much of the property of either or both as may be necessary to satisfy the forfeiture or fine and costs.

II. Drunkenness or disorderly conduct on the premises shall work the forfeiture of the license and of the penalty of the bonds.

III. The owner or keeper of any bar-rooms saloon or other place at which intoxicating liquor, are sold, and all other persons interested or connected therewith, shall be regarded as principals in any action of damages growing out of any assault, riot, affray or other disorder occurring on the premises or directly traceable thereto.

IV. All bar-rooms, saloons, or other places at which intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be closed on the day or days of any general or local election, and for the twelve hours next preceding the opening and next succeeding the closing of the polls at such election, and the Sheriffs of counties and districts, and the Chiefs of Police of cities and towns shall have power to direct the closing of bar-rooms and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, whenever it may be necessary, in their judgment, to preserve order and quiet.

V. The proceeds of all licenses, forfeitures and fines under the local regulations or under the provisions of military orders, will be devoted to the support of the poor, and as soon as realized will be turned over to the Commissioners or overseers of the poor of the district, county, city or town in which they accrued, and the Commissioners or overseers will at the end of each month report to the Provost-Marshal-General of the district the amount received by them during the month, specifying the names of the parties from whom it was received.

VI. The penalties imposed by this order or by the local police regulations may be enforced in any civil or military court, and upon conviction the court may award to the informer a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of the forfeiture or fine, and it is made the duty of all sheriffs, constables and coroners of counties and districts, and the police of cities and towns, to be vigilant in the enforcement of the police regulations and the provisions of this order in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The provisions of this paragraph will be held to apply to such licenses granted under General Orders No. 32 to innkeepers after the 1st of January, 1868.

Fourth—To promote the speedy trial of prisoners confined for minor offences, and diminish the cost of maintenance. All committing magistrates will, on the 15th and last days of each month, report to the Judge of their County or District Courts commitments made by them during the preceding half month, specifying the date of commitments, the names of the prisoners and the offences for which they were committed, to the end that the Judges may, whenever in their opinion the number of prisoners, or other considerations of public interest call for it, hold special terms of their courts for the purpose of disposing of such cases. The additional expenses of holding such special terms will be a charge upon the State Treasury, and the accounts therefor will be audited and paid as accounts of a similar character are now audited and paid. If the salaries now paid the Judges should be inadequate in view of the additional labor performed by them, a reasonable addition, upon proper representations through the Governor of the State, will be allowed.

Fifth—The pilotage regulations now existing in the States of North and South Carolina are so far modified that on and after the first day of March, 1868, all passenger steam vessels regulated by the laws of the United States and carrying a pilot commissioned by United States Commissioners, shall be exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage.

Sixth—So much of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina entitled "An Act to raise moneys," ratified on the 26th day of February, 1867, as makes it the duty of all persons and corporations to list and pay the poll tax of such persons, liable to the same, as are in their employment on the first day of April of each year as laborers, is rescinded, and hereafter all individual taxes will be assessed directly upon, and collected directly from, the individuals from whom they are due, provided that the provisions of this order shall not apply to the taxes levied for the current year, except that double poll tax shall not be enforced if the original tax be paid on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.

Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Disaster at Angola—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The inquest into the cause of the recent railroad disaster at Angola was concluded about 5:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and the case was given to the jury. At 8 o'clock, after consultation, they returned their verdict, which in full was as follows:

The testimony being concluded, the jury retired about 7 o'clock to consult upon their verdict, which was, that the victims of the recent disaster "came to their death from injuries received while passengers in the cars of the New-York express train from the West, on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, at Angola, N. Y., on the 18th day of December, 1867, which injuries were caused by the last two cars of the said train being thrown from the track of said railroad, at or near the Creek bridge, about 1,800 feet east of Angola Station.

And we do further say that the immediate cause of said cars being thrown from the track, was a bent axle in the forward wheels of the rear truck of car No. 21, (belonging to the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company,) it being the rear car of the train, and the axle being so bent (by causes which we have been unable to discover) that the wheel dropped from the end of the frog, inside of, and did not lap on the wing rail; thereby forcing the opposite wheels of that truck off the rail and the cars off the track.

And we further say that the said car had been subjected on that trip, at Erie and at Dunkirk, to inspection in the customary manner by experienced inspectors, and that such bent axle was not discovered on such inspection, and could only have been discovered by the application of some mechanical test applied for that purpose.

The jury are of opinion that some system of inspection ought to be immediately adopted and enforced by which such defects can be detected with certainty.

Signed by jurors and Coroner.

In speaking of the inquest and the verdict, the Buffalo *Courier* says:

"The gentlemen composing the jury were among the most reliable and intelligent business men of the city. The inquest was commenced with a visit to the scene of the calamity on the 20th ult., and since that time, with the exception of Christmas day and Sunday, these gentlemen have been occupied each day in the examination of the case, their sessions being sometimes protracted until a late hour in the evening. All testimony, which there was any reason to suppose could throw light on the case, has been brought forward; witnesses, including many persons skilled in railroading and conversant with the details of the accident, have come from great distances to testify; in every respect the inquest has been as thorough as the jury was intelligent and impartial, and their verdict cannot fail of the acquiescence of every fair mind. Therefore, the officers of the Buffalo and Erie road can congratulate themselves that not the shadow of fault has been found with their management."

PRESIDENTIAL.

Alleged Intrigues of the Radicals for the Presidential Election.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 31.

From letters received in this city from prominent Radical politicians in the South, and from statements made by such men as HAUXHURST and HUNNICUTT, of Virginia, there seems to be much dissatisfaction with the action of the Republican Executive Committee in fixing so early a date as May 20, for the meeting of the Republican nominating convention. A majority of the Southern Radicals oppose the nomination of Gen. GRANT, and urge the claims of Chief-Justice CHASE, and they argue that the action of the Republican Executive Committee was for the purpose of securing GRANT's nomination; for it is scarcely probable that the Southern States will be admitted to representation in Congress before May, and without such representation they will be deprived of any voice in the nominating convention, for, under the rule adopted, no delegates are to be admitted except such as come from States that are represented in Congress.

This question has been exercising the minds of Radical politicians in and out of Congress for some time, and they are at a loss to know how to act. The Southern Radicals demand as a nominee a man whose views are positively defined, and who stands squarely upon the platform of universal negro suffrage. Gen. GRANT, they say, does not do this, and Chief-Justice CHASE does. The Conservative Republicans will, of course, support GRANT, but it seems evident that the Northern Radicals will strike hands with their brethren of the South, and demand a nominee who is committed to negro suffrage. The programme to be pursued is, therefore, beginning to be developed, and the Radicals will play their cards in such a way as will best tend to throw the Presidential election into the House of Representatives, where the vote will, under the Constitution, be taken by States, and where, they claim, Mr. CHASE will secure a majority.

The plan to be pursued seems to be to allow the Chicago Convention to assemble and nominate GRANT. Before the election comes off the Southern States will be admitted to representation in Congress—all Africanized—for the Radicals argue that, when the question of the admission of the States is presented, the Conservative Republicans will be compelled to come to the assistance of the Radicals to assist in securing their admission. Once recognized on the floor of Congress, the States now excluded will be entitled to voices in the electorial college. With all the States admitted there will be 317 electoral votes, and it requires, under the Constitution, a majority of the whole number of electors to elect a President. This majority will be 159.

Should the Chicago Convention nominate GRANT, the Radicals propose afterwards to meet in convention and nominate CHASE. This would split up the Republican Party, and there would be slight hope of an election by the people, for, as it is understood, it seems to be a part of the Radical plan to *run a Chase electoral ticket in the Africanized Southern States, while they would leave Grant to fight it out with the Democratic nominee in the North.* Missouri and Tennessee are already Africanized and committed to the Radical interest, and with the other Southern States (except Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware) under negro domination, CHASE would secure 91 electoral votes. If the recent elections mean anything, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, Wisconsin and California, with 60 votes, may be counted upon for the Democratic nominee. To this list must be added Pennsylvania, with her 26 electoral votes, thus giving the Democratic nominee 86 votes, leaving GRANT with 107 votes. Throw New-York in either scale, and still there is no election by the electoral college. Give him even Indiana and Wisconsin with the above States and there is still no election.

These are the figures of the Radicals, and this is the way they argue to prove that they will secure a President after their own heart in 1868. Despairing of success before the people, they hope to accomplish their ends through the agency of the Fortieth Congress. Conservative Republicans are beginning to realize the real plans of the Radicals, and they will, therefore, hesitate, somewhat before they admit the Southern States in such a form as will give the Radical element the preponderating influence, and hand the country over to the domination of such men as Messrs. ASHLEY, BOUTWELL, STEVENS, BUTLER & Co.

Q.

THE STEAMER RALEIGH.

Arrival of Passengers—Statement of Capt. Mills—Official Report of Purser McManus—Noble Conduct of Capt. Marshman.

The following passengers of the ill-fated steamer *Raleigh* arrived at this port on the steamer *Manhattan*, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday night: Passengers—Wm. Welch, John Sloan and Capt. Mills; C. W. Bartlett, first mate of the *Raleigh*; Gordon, second mate, and the following members of the crew of the burned steamer: Nathaniel Boyd, John McDonnell, Patrick Harrington, James Penfield, Eugene Ellis, Michael Gibbons, Thomas Brown and Michael Larkins.

Capt. NATHANIEL B. MILLS, of the Eighth Precinct Police, of this City, in his account of the disaster, says the fire must have been smoldering for a long time, for when it broke out it spread with inconceivable rapidity, involving the whole deck in a very short time. Capt. MILLS got into one of the boats as it was being lowered, but she was swamped at once, and all were struggling in the sea. He was washed by a heavy sea up against the steamer, and succeeded in catching a ladder-rope, to which he clung, and thus his life was saved, for he cannot swim. He scrambled on deck again and said to Capt. MARSHMAN: "I'll take my chances with you on the deck, as I cannot swim. Your experience, I have no doubt, points to this place as the most secure after all." Capt. MARSHMAN replied that he had better not, but try to save himself by some means—by a hatch cover, a door, or anything he could lay his hands on. As for himself, he should not leave the ship until everybody else had gone. He had done so once when there was no hope of saving the vessel, and left her temporarily in charge of an inferior officer, and he had been called a murderer and a coward from one end of the country to the other, and he could not again pass through such an ordeal. He did not leave the vessel, and that he died at his post no one of the escaped doubts. Capt. MILLS then fastened a life-preserver to his own waist, and proceeded to lower himself into the sea as steadily as possible for fear of getting under water, which he thought would be the death of him. As he was thus lowering himself a boat came just under him and he let himself drop into it. He was a second time almost miraculously saved from death. He saw no more of Capt. MARSHMAN. After five hours pulling in a boat, which had to be baled constantly with the hats of the men, they reached a lightship off Charleston. Here they met with every mark of attention that their forlorn condition called for. The Captains of both the steamers *Saragossa* and the *Manhattan* tendered them passages and every comfort.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Herald* publishes the report of Purser MCMANUS, of the burned steamer *Raleigh*, to Messrs. WILDER & FULLARTON, the agents of the line in that city. After giving the names of those known to be lost, the report continues:

"When the Purser left the ship Capt. MARSHMAN was on the guards distributing life preservers, chairs, &c., for the safety of the passengers. At 5½ P. M., Purser's boat rounded the wreck he giving orders to boat No. 3 to do the same, this boat only having in, to his knowledge, thirteen persons, giving them what he could spare, an extra oar and four tholepins. Boat No. 4 replied that they would obey Purser's orders, which I believe they did. When I rounded the wreck, I saw five men upon a raft. They hailed me and I told them I could not take them in, but told them that boat No. 3 was astern of me, and could take about thirteen more into her. I asked them if they saw her, and they replied yes, 'We see her.' Soon after lost sight of boat No. 3, and the raft. Previous to this occurrence the wind was very fresh from the northeast, with a heavy sea running. All my exertions were required to keep my boat's head to wind and sea, until I transferred my three passengers to boat No. 3 Then I found I was able to head my boat for the wreck, which particulars I have given you above. Saw the burning wreck up to 10:30 at night, at which time it disappeared from view. At that time the wind was light and the sea smooth. Guided by the North star, we made the Lightship off Charleston harbor, about 4 A. M. Christmas morning. Hoisted a white handkerchief on a boat hook to signalize the tugboat that was towing out a ship. Got on board; got breakfast and a change of clothing through the kindness of Capt. SLY, of the tug *Christiana*; fifteen minutes later the brig Fauquier hove in sight having on board crew and passengers of boat No. 2, in charge of C. W. BARTLETT, chief officer; arrived (crew and passengers of boats Nos. 1 and 2) in Charleston between 10 and 11, A. M., Christmas day, and received in the kindest manner by the people of this city, both male and female. I deplore to say that I have no hope of the safety of the Captain as my wife urged him to come with us, and he replied, 'No, my child, I cannot leave my ship while there is a soul on board. I have given orders to Mc. to save you, and I think he will do it.'"

A New Spanish Paper.

We are glad to see evidences of enterprise already manifest in connection with our approaching interests in the Spanish-American Islands. Nearly the whole trade of these places, and, what is vastly more, of all Spanish South America, is in the hands of the English and French. It is immensely profitable, their natural products being always in full supply to exchange for the needed manufactures of those European countries. We are nearer, and should be able to compete on terms of advantage with them but they have the foothold, and the difficulty is for us to introduce there information of our own facilities for supplying the necessities of those countries. Seeing this obstacle, and foreseeing, also, the fine opportunities that are about to open for our people in that trade, the proprietors of the *American Journal of Mining* are about to issue a tri-monthly journal called *El Correo Hispano-Americano*, which, issued coincidently with the sailing of the Pacific Mail Steamers, will afford the latest and most compendious bulletin of prices current and of general commercial and industrial matters. The journal will be in the Spanish language, largely a translation from the *Journal of Mining*, which stands very high as an accurate record and a competent authority in its specialty and in general scientific progress. But it will also contain full information regarding the commerce, manufactures, mechanical arts, railways, &c., of this country, which must make it a valuable medium of setting forth the advantages of our markets. We are glad to know that the enterprise has already received substantial encouragement, and can honestly recommend it to all persons interested, the course of the parent journal giving excellent security for the conduct of the offspring.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—Mrs. ELLEN MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 294 Ninth-avenue, a native of Ireland, 34 years of age, died yesterday from the effects of poison accidentally administered by herself. It appears that she passed through Seventh-street, near Third-avenue, on New-Year's Eve, when she picked up a small parcel and carried it home. Supposing it to be yeast-powder, Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN mixed two spoonfulls of the powder with some flour, and baked some cakes, subsequently eating one. Her husband, MICHAEL, and her son were out of the house at the time, and did not eat any. Soon after, the deceased was seized with violent spasms and stomach pains; death ensuing before any medical aid could be extended. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, when the above facts were elicited. Dr. S. N. LEO, and D. HOLMHOLZ, druggist, examined the powder used by the deceased, and pronounced it to be arsenious acid of arsenic. A verdict of death by accidental poisoning was rendered. How the poison came in the street was not ascertained.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Rodman, U. S. A.; Gen. G. P. Ihrie, of Colorado; Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Washington; Gen. Brenan, of California; Hon. C. Elliott, of Schenectady; Hon. W. H. West, of Columbus; Gen. Heintzelman, U. S. A., and Hon. A. A. Wyman, of Washington, are at Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. L. Myers, of Philadelphia; Hon. O. A. Lochran, of Georgia; Hon. J. Arnot, of Elmira: Hon. E. P. Ross, of Auburn, and Hon. C. R. Corbin, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Paymaster Burtis, U. S. N., is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Davies, U. S. A., and Capt. Innes, of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Rear-Admiral Lardner, U. S. N.; Hon. H. A. Dyer, of Hartford, and Hon. Alfred Searl, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CORONER.—The Board of Coroners yesterday appointed Mr. JOHN T. TOAL as their clerk for the ensuing term. Mr. TOAL is a veteran of the war, having served with distinction as a member of the Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers in the Irish Brigade, in the seven days before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and other battles, being severely wounded at Fredericksburgh. Coroner FLYNN has appointed Dr. THOMAS C. KNOX as his deputy, which appointment completes the Board.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER SENT TO MICHIGAN.—Yesterday afternoon WM. HYATT, *alias* Hugh Darragh, held a day or two ago by Justice DODGE on a charge of being concerned in the murder of H. C. ORCUTT, Sheriff of Kalamazoo County, Mich., was surrendered by the Justice to Detective DICKSON, of Chicago, and Sheriff WELLS, of Kalamazoo, a requisition from Gov. CRAPO, of Michigan, having been received. DARRAGH was placed on an early train by the officers, and is now *en route* for Michigan.

OBITUARY.—WILLIAM MITCHELL GILLESPIE, LL.D., Professor of Civil Engineering in Union College for twenty-three years past, and author of several standard works in his profession, died in this City on the evening of New Year's Day. His funeral will take place on Saturday next, from his father's residence, No. 129 West Thirteenth-street.

SHOT BY A THIEF.—At 11 o'clock last night LAWRENCE RAMSEY, a sailor on board the brig *Essex*, lying at Pier No. 4 East River, was shot by a river thief. The ball entered his right breast and lodged in his shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. RAMSEY was taken to the New-York Hospital, and his assailant escaped.

THE TAVERN AND EXCISE LICENSE ORDINANCE.—This ordinance has received the Mayor's signature. Numerous applications have been made for licenses under the ordinance, but the Mayor has not yet taken any further action in the matter.

EXCELSIOR LODGE REUNION.—The seventh annual reunion of Excelsior Lodge No. 195 Free and Accepted Masons, takes place at Irving Hall this evening.

What Mme. Westcott Says.

MME. WESTCOTT, the celebrated milliner of No. 774 Broadway, states:

No. 774 BROADWAY, New-York.

Having for some time suffered from a very badly ulcerated throat, caused from catarrh, which seemed to baffle all other medical skill, I placed myself under the care of Dr. ROWE, of No. 27 East 20th-street, this City. Previous to this it was not only with great difficulty that I could swallow, but it also affected my ear, causing me many sleepless nights and much excruciating pain. Under Dr. ROWE's treatment I was entirely cured.

—*Advertisement.* MME. WESTCOTT.

THE VERMONT SPRING WATER, remarkable for the cure of cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, kidney diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles bearing the address, "SAXE & Co., Vermont Spring, Sheldon, Vt." Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Adv.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Notice.

The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn from the Bristol Line on the 1st day of January for a few weeks, in order that they may be renovated and put in thorough and complete order for the business of the ensuing year, when they will immediately resume their trips.

The performance of these steamers since they were placed upon the route, and especially during the past month, which has been unusually severe, has been most satisfactory. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of weather, and the fact is now demonstrated beyond question that under all circumstances they are the safest, most comfortable and perfect steamers ever on the Sound.

This line having thus secured the universal confidence of the traveling public and the reputation for security so well established, it is not the policy of this Company to allow it to be diminished by substituting for a brief interval any inferior or second-class boats, especially at a season when the larger number of travelers prefer the land to any water route.

The transportation of passengers will therefore be suspended for a few weeks and the line covered by exclusively freight boats.

Two of the first-class fast Providence propellers will be placed upon the route, in order that there shall be no interruption in the transit of freight, and shippers may be sure of having their goods promptly delivered, as these steamers make quick time and are more certain of performing their trips through the ice than ordinary side-wheel steamers.

H. O. BRIGGS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. General Manager Br. S. S. CO.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 16 Barclay-st.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Its Good Effects are Permanent.—In this it differs from all hair-dyes. By its use luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Cold Feet Radically Cured Without doctor, medicine, insoles, mechanical appliance, or further expense. An invaluable discovery. Bad circulation, the inevitable destroyer of health, easily remedied. Offered to the public at the earnest solicitation of hundreds cured. Send 25 cents, to pay the expense of advertising, and the information will be sent by return mail. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

A.—$100 if others will remove pain in three minutes for 10 out of 100 who apply. It is free. At No. 179 Chatham-square.

10,000 Ladies Wanted to each buy a pair of Indian Rubber Shoes at one dollar per pair at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-Square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BUSHNELL—FAXON.—In Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, by Rev. E. K. Alden, ALVAH BUSHNELL, of Peekskill, N. Y., to ANNIE, daughter of Henry Faxon, Esq., of Boston. No cards.

HAWKINS—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Darius Brewer, Mr. JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, of Yonkers, Westchester County, to FRANCES LOUISA, eldest daughter of Dr. James L. Phelps, M. D., of Brooklyn. No cards.

LOOP—GRIFFIN.—In Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 28, at the residence of E. Darwin Smith, by Rev. Henry Anstice, Rector of St. Luke's, Rev. D. C. LOOP, of Heilbronn Institute of this City, to MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Ebenezer Griffin, of that city.

LATHAM—BANKS.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, by Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, E. P. LATHAM, of Winona, Minn., to MARY S. BANKS, daughter of Bradley O. Banks. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, LOUISA, wife of John A. Anderson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

ABBATT.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 3d inst., at 1 P. M.

DIAPER.—At Fordham, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 1, AMELIA ANTOINETTE, wife of Frederick Diaper, and daughter of the late Joseph Strong, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, ANNA BOARDMAN FREEMAN, daughter of David V. and Ella E. Freeman, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

Funeral on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M., from the house of her parents, No. 449 West 23d-st.

FRANCIS.—At Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 1. MARIA ELIZA FRANCIS, widow of Dr. John W. Francis, of this City, in the 74th year of her age.

GILLESPIE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 1, Prof. WM. MITCHELL GILLESPIE, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Schenectady, N. Y., papers please copy.

HAINS.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, FRANCIS E. HAINS, in the 41st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 Delancy-st., this day, (Friday,) Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock.

JACKSON.—At Syosset, L. I., on Third Day evening, 31st of 12th month, JACOB JACKSON, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, at Jericho, Sixth Day, (Friday,) the 3d of first month, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be at Hixville Depot on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from James-slip.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Sunday, Dec. 29, SAMUEL A. LEWIS, merchant of that city.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, CORA, the only daughter of John M. and Mary J. Miller.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Columbia st., Newark, N. J., this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Monday, Dec. 30, LUCRETIA, youngest child of Silvanus and Mary E. Miller, aged 2 years and 9 months.

MOULTON.—At Westport, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 30, ELIZABETH MOULTON, relict of the late Sullivan Moulton, in the 88th year of her age.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

RENWICK.—On New-Year's Day, MARGARET ANN, widow of James Renwick, LL. D., in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral service at Grace Church, on Monday morning, the 6th inst., at 9½ A. M.

ROCKWELL.—On Monday, Dec. 30, at Long Branch, N. J., WM. ROCKWELL, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

In consequence of the extreme age and debility of his mother, and severe storm, the funeral service was held at his residence.

SPEIR.—At her residence, No. 112 Montague-place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 30, HANNAH S. SPEIR, wife of Robert Speir, Jr., and daughter of the late Samuel Fleet, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Dr. S. Fleet Speir, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT BOOK FOR 1868.

GEN. GRANT'S LIFE.

We knew that sooner or later the true writer would appear and relate the true story. We have not had very long to wait, for the work whose title we have set down above is honest, able and accurate to a degree.—Washington Chronicle.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
will publish on the 8th of January
THE MILITARY HISTORY
OF
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
FROM APRIL, 1861, TO APRIL, 1865.
By ADAM BADEAU,
Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief, Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army.
Volume 1. With Portrait and numerous Maps. 580 pages. Price $4.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Gen. Badeau, who was a man of letters before his patriotism flung him into the late war, where it was his fortune to be placed on Gen. Grant's staff, to which he is still attached, has written the military history of his chief, with unusual personal opportunities of being not only accurately but fully informed. He writes in a very clear and graphic manner, but far beyond the style we estimate the reliability of his work.

From the Evening Post.

It is a matter of course that whatever documentary information could be available to anybody has been open to Gen. Badeau's inspection; that he has had the oral views of the best officers in the army; that in the preparation of his maps he had the best assistance to be procured in the Engineer department of the service, and, in a word, that he has had all the aids and facilities that any one could have for his work.

That he has been trusted so thoroughly by so excellent a judge of men as Gen. Grant, is the best *prima facie* evidence that he had an aptness for his task.

Booksellers should send their orders without delay, in order that there may be no delay in supplying their orders.

Single copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES. Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 4 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	108½	108⅝	10-40 Cou........	101⅞	102
Coupon 1881...	109⅜	109⅝	Gold........	133⅝	133¾
5-20 Regist'd '62..	105	105½	June 7.30........	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62...	108¼	108½	July 7.30........	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '64...	105¾	105⅞	May comp'ds '65	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65...	106	106¼	Aug. comp'ds '65	116½	116¾
5-20 C. N. Jan&Jly	104⅛	104⅜	Sept. comp'ds '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67...	104⅛	104⅜	Oct. comp'ds '65	115¼	116
10-40 Reg........	101⅝	102	U. S. 3 ₽ c. Cer..	100⅜	100⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

J. N. EWELL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold strictly on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $35 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 10th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RACINE TOWN BONDS

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)

LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)

MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)

and other WESTERN SECURITIES,

Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.

The semi-annual interest on the eight per cent. bonds of the Richmond Railroad Company, due and made payable on Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office.

SOUTTER & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S $600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868. Poll will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 28, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 14, 1868.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK are hereby notified to attend a meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on FRIDAY, the 3d Jan., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider and decide on such measures as will provide for the immediate demands on the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1868. Polls open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., Dec. 28, 1867.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON THE scrip stock of this Company ($20 on each share) will be payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON THE Dayton and Michigan, also Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad bonds, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank.

F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

$12,000, $10,000 AND OTHER SUMS TO lend on bond and mortgage on satisfactory real-estate security.

R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1868	55,000
ASSETS	$255,000

DIRECTORS:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President.

Levi Apgar,	Robert P. Getty,
D. Randolph Martin,	Charles H. Applegate,
O. W. F. Randolph,	Horace K. Thurber,
M. O. Roberts,	R. Cornell White,
John F. Pupke,	Erastus T. Tefft,
Martin Y. Bunn,	Allan Hay,
Edgar Pinchot,	Eben Sutton,
John H. Holdane,	David Wagstaff,
Chancellor H. Brooks,	James Flanagan,
John R. Flanagan,	James Wallace,
Stephen S. Chamberlin,	Christian H. Lilienthal,
Charles Spear,	Robert McLoughlin,
William W. Owens,	Adolph Eberhardt,
John M. White,	Charles B. Richard,
Alexander Bonnell,	Timothy C. Kimball.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Monday, Dec. 30, 1867, the resignation of GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., as President was accepted, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to Geo. W. Savage, Esq., (who resigns to assume the Presidency of the International Insurance Company,) for his devotion to the interests of the stockholders, and the able manner in which he has performed his duties as President of this Company, and that this Board congratulate Mr. Savage upon the present prosperous condition of the Company, which is largely due to his efficient administration.

Subsequently, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and MOSES M. BRADLEY appointed Secretary.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds,

DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS OF the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that on and after Jan. 2, 1868, bonds of the Loan of 1847 (act Jan. 28, 1847,) will be redeemed at this office on presentation of Certificates.

The latter must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission, and the bureau in which it was lodged, should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation at this office, viz.:

G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.

G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.

Beloit and Madison Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:

Chicago City Municipal.

Chicago City Water Loan.

Chicago City Tunnel.

Albany City.

Buffalo City.

Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, convertible.

Missouri State, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE McDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 35 AND 37 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.

THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

B. McCHARX, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company will be held at their office, No. 171 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, or at the Company's office at Augusta, Georgia, on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation—less Government tax.

R. B. BULLOCK, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE—STUYVESANT BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for directors and inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, President.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ZENAS E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 2, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 35 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 95 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; second mortgages bought.

WM. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government, State and County taxes, from the profits of the current six months, has this day been declared, payable on the tenth (10th) January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th January, inclusive.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the Merchants' National Bank of Savannah, Ga., will be paid to the New-York stockholders at this office on and after Jan. 2 next.

F. J. OGDEN, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, next.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 293 Canal-st.

FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½) free of Government tax on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on the 6th of January, to the stockholders on the closing of the books on the 31st inst.

The books will open on the 6th January.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., December 23, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 6th day of January, 1868.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 24th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Books in English, French and German.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $5,000, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest same as principal.

JNO. McLEAN, President.

WM. S. WHITLOCK, NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Vice-Presidents.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,978 46.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RAGLAND, WEITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

R. RAGLAND,
LEWIS GINTER,
J. M. WEITH.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Stock and Gold business of the late concern, under the firm of GINTER, COLQUITT & CO., at Nos. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

LEWIS GINTER,
JOHN H. COLQUITT,
J. T. WINCHESTER.

The Southern Security, Bond and Bank Note Business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. WEITH & CO., at Nos. 15 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

J. M. WEITH,
GEO. ARENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of EWELL & CLARKE is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

J. N. EWELL,
CHAS. E. CLARKE, Jr.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

No. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

Mr. J. N. EWELL having associated with him Mr. JAS. E. REYNOLDS, will continue the stock commission business at the same place, under the firm name of J. N. EWELL & CO.

J. N. EWELL,
J. E. REYNOLDS.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and WILLIAM HUNTER, Jr., under the name or firm of ROMMEL & HUNTER, in Philadelphia, and HUNTER & ROMMEL, in New-York and Boston, is dissolved by the death of WM. HUNTER, Jr. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned as surviving partner.

JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the wholesale shipping coal business from Pier No. 17 Port Richmond, and Pier No. 2, Elizabethport.

Offices: No. 205½ Walnut-st.
No. 63 Trinity Building, New-York.
No. 21 Doane-st., Boston.

JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JONATHAN STURGES and FREDERICK STURGES retire from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., under the firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.

BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
EDWARD STURGES,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
ADFUR EDDY,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, under the name of CURRIE, MARTIN & CO., terminates this day by limitation.

General Partners, CHARLES P. CURRIE, R. W. MARTIN, Jr., HOWARD A. MARTIN, EDWIN W. MARTIN.

Special Partner, JOSEPH G. MILLS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and stock commission business at No. 26 Broad-st., New-York, under the firm name of CURRIE & MARTIN.

CHARLES P. CURRIE,
R. W. MARTIN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

Mr. J. G. MILLS can be found at our office.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of SCOTT, CAPRON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. S. F. Massett retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same style and firm. (Signed)

GEO. S. SCOTT,
RICH. J. CAPRON,
WM. E. STRONG,
S. F. MASSETT.

The undersigned has taken an office at No. 22 William-st., where he will continue the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, gold, Government securities, &c., on commission.

S. F. MASSETT.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of TYLER & CO. is dissolved, by the withdrawal of GEORGE F. TYLER. The business of dealing in coal, as heretofore, will be continued by the subscribers, under the firm name of TYLER & CO. in New-York and Philadelphia, and HATCH & TYLER in Hartford, Conn.

LEWIS BUCKMAN,
WM. Y. AGARD,
WM. M. DAVIDSON,
GEO. E. HATCH,
E. S. TYLER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1867.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LAWRENCE & JACKSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE,
WM. E. JACKSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. N. & W. B. LAWRENCE, for the transaction of a General Stock and Gold Brokerage business.

FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE,
W. B. LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. No. 11 Broad-st.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of COE, SHENEHON & DEWITT is continued for one year from Jan. 1, 1868, the original capital and accumulations remaining in the business.

CHARLES B. COE, ELLSWORTH S. SHENEHON, JACOB H. DEWITT, General Partners.
JOHN NICOLSON, FRANK CARPENTER, Special Partners.

JAN. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a copartnership under the firm name of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., will conduct the importing and wholesale hardware business as successors of the late firm of SAMUEL W. SEARS & CO., at No. 165 Greenwich-st.

JOHN C. TUCKER,
SAMUEL W. SEARS,
RANSOM LAMB.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves under the name and firm of BENNETT & BULKLEY, and will continue the paper and paper stock business, as heretofore conducted by THOS. G. BENNETT, at No. 49 Ann-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1868.

THOS. G. BENNETT,
CHAS. H. BULKLEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of FEARING & HASELTINE, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c., at No. 51 Exchange-place. Mr. C. N. FEARING is authorized to sign by procuration.

C. F. FEARING, Late of Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
A. C. HASELTINE, Of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

JAN. 2, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GARRISON & ALLEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by WM. R. GARRISON, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON,
By his attorney, C. K. Garrison.
FRANKLIN ALLEN.

No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE FIRM OF HALLOCK & LAWRENCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Mr. LEWIS S. HALLOCK, who will continue the business as Gold and Stock Broker.

LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
FRANK LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON, for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, at No. 9 Broad-st., room No. 4.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
FREDERICK TINSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF P. & G. LORILLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. L. LORILLARD retiring from business.

The business will be liquidated by the undersigned and continued in his individual name.

P. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO.

SAXTON & RAYMOND.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of B. DE FRECE & CO. was this day dissolved by its own limitation. The liquidation of the partnership will be conducted only by B. DE FRECE, No. 225 William-st.

JAN. 1, 1868.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD RETIRES from our firm this day.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., Bankers, Boston and New-York.

JAN. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CONKLIN & MILLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by either of the partners.

W. L. CONKLIN.
THEO. J. MILLER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, at No. 26 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

L. G. QUIGLEY,
J. O. QUIGLEY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

WILLISTON BENEDICT LOCKWOOD is this day admitted as a member of our firm.

JAN. 1, 1868. LOCKWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. L. M. KOLLOCK BECOMES A MEMBER of our firm from this date.

BLAKE, MASON & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, of Maiden, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of T. B. Gates, in Kingston, in said County, before Theodore B. Gates, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at two o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CAROLINE MARKS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALONZO R. PECK and WILLIAM H. PECK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, members of the late firm of Peck & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. ROMAR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HANS J. HANSEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED BEARDSLEY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Alfred Beardsley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 17th day of December, 1867.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

d20-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN A. SON, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Nathan A. Son, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 31st day of December, 1867.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja3-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID AUSTEN, Jr., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David Austen, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interests may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

j3-law3wFr*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER W. GALLAUDET, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Peter W. Gallaudet, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than twelve months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York in said district, and who was on the 25th day of November, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at the City of New-York the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

j3-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Baker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

d20-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles E. Babcock, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, Dec. 19, 1867.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

d20-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE V. HOUSE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of George V. House, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

d27-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DeLancy Kennedy, a Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah D. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DeLancy Kennedy, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at CITY OF NEW-YORK, the 4th day of November, 1867.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

d27-law3w F*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS C. SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SILAS C. SMITH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1867.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

j3-law3wF*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of ANTHONY P. HOLBROOK, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said District, and who was, to wit, on the 7th (seventh) day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register.—Dated at New-York City the 30th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

CHAS. H. SMITH, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 243 Broadway, New-York City.

j3-law3wF*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER-STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with fifty-five thousand (55,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter-strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Naval Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY French woman, who speaks French correctly, and is well experienced in the care of children, a situation as nurse; can sew and do up muslin to perfection; has good city references. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or as general servant; will be found, neat, economical and respectful; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook and wash and iron; would take a laundress' place if desired. Please call for two days at No. 492 6th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY OR COUNTRY, situations for a large number of recommended Scotch, German, and other cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; can give good reference; can be seen until suited at No. 111 West 15th-st., first floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of jellies and desserts; good reference. Call for two days at No. 253 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait upon an invalid lady; first-class City reference. Call or address for one week No. 557 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; is an excellent baker. Call for two days at No. 281 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 25 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as first-class waitress or chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 36 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small family as plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 252 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, who speaks French and understands hair-dressing, a situation as lady's maid or nurse. Apply to present employer, No. 49 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation in the City or country as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Can be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook; wages $20; City references given. Call at No. 227 5th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND to do fine washing; would take good care of a baby. Apply at No. 475 6th-av., top floor front, for F. D.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 222 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; good reference. Call at No. 210 East 54th-st.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMM'S Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses. You will be immediately supplied with girls to fill any capacity.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man well accustomed to the City; no objection to the country, being well versed in gardening; is willing to make himself useful; wages no object at present. Call upon or address HENRY WILMOT, No. 49 East 33d-st., over private stable, between 4th and Madison avs.; reference from last employer.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also, is a first-class vegetable gardener, and understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A first-class man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at or address M. H., for three days, at Graham's harness-store, No. 63 University-place, or Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; highly experienced; wages no object; willing to make himself useful; best City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address for three days, COACHMAN, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; single; has no objection to the country; thoroughly understands his business; references, City and otherwise. Call or address Private Stable, 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man, who is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendations given. Call at or address No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; will be found willing and reliable; has first-class reference from his last place, and can milk if required. Address M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man, who has the best of City recommendations as to character and capability. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable No. 47 West 30th-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR to take care of a gentleman's horses, or travel with him, by a Protestant single man; can give fifteen years City references. Call or address P. M., 97 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady young man having the best City references. Apply at his late employer's No. 51 Chambers-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN EXperienced in green-house, hot and cold vinerys, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Address G. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A married man, on account of his present employer selling out; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 6 East 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as private waiter; understands his business; is well recommended; a note or an interview. J. M., Hermitage, corner Amity-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; best reference. Call or address THOS. OAKLEY, No. 104 Franklin-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom; has had many years experience. Address J. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL GARDNER, one who understands his business; no other need apply; he must be well recommended from his last employer; a married man with a small family will be preferred. Apply by letter to F. W. LASAK, No. 520 Broadway, or personally at Dobb's Ferry.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand, to go a short distance in the country; must have good references. Address for one week, L. H., Summit Post-office, Union County, New-Jersey.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c. W. H. HUNTER, Optician, Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

DRY GOODS

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VISITING BONNETS AT L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Mink furs and sable furs half price. Great bargains this week. Save this. Velvet bonnets and hats. Children's bonnets.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, MACHINERY AND fixtures of the well-known Fine Shoe Manufactory of the subscriber, established in 1859, and doing a thriving trade with the Eastern, Middle and Western States. Previous knowledge of the business not essential. R. SHEPARD, No. 56 Vesey-st.

VALUABLE BREWERY AND MALT-HOUSE, in Philadelphia, for sale. Brewing capacity, 20,000 to 30,000 barrels; malting capacity, 20,000 bushels. Every convenience and the latest improvements for carrying on the business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A DESIRABLE business property in Chambers-st., near Greenwich, for sale; the three-story and attic brick building No. 156 Chambers-st.; lot 23.6x75 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FLOUR AND FEED STORE for sale; one of the best locations in the City. Inquire at No. 118 West-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
Chief cabin passage	$150
Second cabin passage	80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage	165

Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

SIDON	Jan. 8
TRIPOLI	Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA,	CUTTING	TUESDAY, Jan. 7
DENMARK,	THOMSON	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PENNSYLVANIA,	LEWIS	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
ERIN,	FORBES	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.
The steamship HELVETIA, having been unavoidably detained, will positively sail on TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Passengers must be on board at 9 o'clock.
F. W. I. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 22.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29

From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax.)	TUESDAY, Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)	TUESDAY, Jan. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves	SATURDAY, Jan. 4
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves	TUESDAY, Jan. 7
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves	SATURDAY, Jan. 11

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA, FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 11, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR BALTIMORE, MD., FRIDAY JAN. 3—MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.—Steamer PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading, and will sail from Pier No. 4 North River as above, at 3 P. M. WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
MELIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.
In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 859—200 sh's	Cert. 876—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825—50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 882—150 sh's	Cert. 903—45 sh's
Cert. 888—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 579—100 sh's
Cert. 580—100 sh's	Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 518—100 sh's	Cert. 849—20 sh's	Cert. 871—100 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 618—10 sh's	Cert. 775—50 sh's
Cert. 867—50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 822—50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868—33 sh's	Cert. 864—17 sh's
Cert. 866—60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 680—50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 885—100 sh's
Cert. 853—200 sh's	Cert. 897—25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 817—50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 802—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon,
FORTY THOUSAND TONS
of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of an elegant rosewood piano, made by Lighte, Newton & Bradbury; fine mantel and pier mirrors, parlor suites in rosewood, oak and black walnut; bedroom suites in black walnut and chestnut; mattresses, feather beds, &c.; also a large assortment of sitting and standing desks, safes, stools, chairs, &c.

DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—In the matter of GEORGE E. WHITE and JOHN E. MAY, Bankrupts.—I will sell at public auction, at my office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 3 P. M., on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, the assets, real and personal, of the above-named bankrupts, which are described in the schedules annexed to their petition, exclusive of those exempted from the operation of the Bankrupt Act, and those therein stated to be in litigation.
MATHIAS BANTA, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867. dec2-lawtomar25

NEWSPAPERS.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.

As an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, is unsurpassed by any paper in the city. Its circulation is larger than that of any Daily Paper published in the Northwest. It is especially valuable to advertisers who desire to reach the citizens of Chicago, of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, New-Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, Montana, Southern, Western and Northern Michigan, Northern Indiana, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, &c. In all these States and Territories its circulation is large and rapidly increasing.
THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is especially commended to those who wish to reach the people of the country, particularly the farmer and his family; and no equally valuable medium can be found in the West for placing before these, and in fact all other classes of consumers, the information necessary to secure their patronage, and supply the requirements of their pleasures and occupations.
For terms of Advertising, address the CHICAGO REPUBLICAN COMPANY, or apply at the Counting-Room, No. 93 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH ON DRIED RUBBER, made and hardened without sulphur and without vulcanizing. Dentists will be supplied in any quantity on and after Jan. 15, 1868.
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers,
New-York Dental Rubber Company.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

14TH-ST. BETWEEN AVENUES B AND C.
NEW-YORK.
D. D. BADGER, President,
N. CHENY, Vice-President.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE WILLIAM EARL'S LEATHER PRESERVER.—It keeps out snow and water to perfection. It softens all leather like satin. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Manufactured No. 29 Attorney-st., New-York.

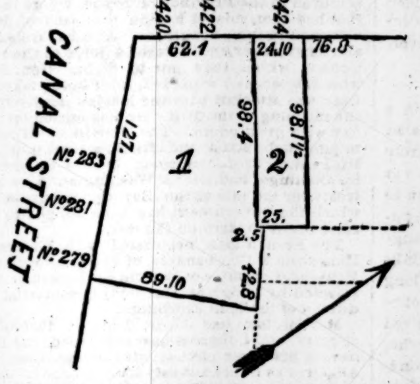
USE BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR CORNS, bunions, &c. Use BRIGGS' CURATIVE for ingrowing nails, &c. Use BRIGGS' CURATIVE for frosted feet, &c. Sold by druggists and sent by mail. D. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 BROADWAY,
On Tuesday, 4th Feb., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.,
IN PARTITION OF THE JAY AND BANYER ESTATES.



1. The above plot, on *the corner of Broadway and Canal Street*, 62 feet 1 inch on Broadway by 127 feet on Canal Street, subject to a lease to Patrick Dickie, expiring 1st May, 1868, containing 10,170 SQUARE FEET—that is to say, upwards of four city lots.

2. The *lot on Broadway* adjoining on the north, 24 feet 10 inches front, subject to a lease to Cornelius McLean, expiring 1st May, 1868. THE TITLE to the said lots has been in the Jay family since the last century.

THE SALE will be peremptory, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.

Ten per cent cash on day of sale, the balance on 10th March, when the deeds will be delivered. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be under the direction of JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, 248 Canal Street, under the wills of William Jay, Maria Banyer, and Ann Jay, and of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, 39 Wall St., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to the counsel for said estates, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, 48 Wall St., FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, 26 Broad Street, or WILLIAM JAY, 248 Canal Street.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house and lot for sale, at a low figure, on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; size, 22x50x100.5; all walnut woodwork on parlor floor; marble hall; Murtaugh's patent dumb waiter; heavy brown stone stoop and area railing, and replete with modern improvements. Apply n. s. 53d-st., second house east of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, 28.4x100, corner 5th-av. and 27th-st., with lot and stables adjoining on 27th-st., 25x100; also five lots, 130.9x100, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Apply to W. L. HALSEY, No. 35 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1¾ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house 1¼ hours. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to
WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, 65 acres on high ground adjoining and overlooking the City of Burlington, N. J.; some 12 acres strawberries, blackberries and raspberries; 500 peach trees, 500 pear trees, 250 choice grape vines, fine apple orchard, many superior cherry trees, nectarines, apricots, &c., about an acre in gooseberries, large asparagus bed; double mansion in finely shaded lawn, ice-house, farmer's-house, two large barns, carriage-house, tool-house, wagon-house, and numerous outbuildings; good schools, churches of all denominations; society excellent; price, $13,000, of which $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to D. MARTIN, No. 133 Front-st., New-York, or EDMUND MORRIS, Burlington, New-Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE STORES, LOFTS and offices, newly finished, on Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV. two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permits. For terms, apply to
B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

NOS. 153 AND 155 HUDSON-ST., OPPOsite the new depot of Hudson Railroad Co., St. John's-square, to lease for business purposes for a term of years, from May 1, 1868. Apply to C. B. HOFFMAN, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—TO LET, A NEW three-story, high-stoop house, all modern improvements, immediate possession, between 9th and 10th avs. Apply to CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,168 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 118 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY CAN BE ELEGANTLY ACcommodated with four rooms, including parlor, with private table, on 5th-av., near 31st-st., at $300 per week; references exchanged. Address, one week, FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1,583 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN West 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with or without board, a large room on second floor, and two on third; references required. Address M., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—EXCELLENT BOARD AND washing for $3 25, at the Woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., one door above Canal. All females of good character are admitted. Board paid weekly in advance. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let without board to gentlemen on reasonable terms. No. 120 Charles-st., near Hudson, next street above West 10th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, THREE rooms on the third floor; rent, $13; suitable for a gentleman and wife; reference required. Apply at No. 117 West 18th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—A SECOND floor, furnished; also, a front parlor and bedroom on third floor, with board; private table if desired.

VERY CHEAP WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let at No. 45 Bond-st.; large third-story room; large attic and hall rooms on second floor.

BOARD WANTED—ABOVE 12TH-ST., FOR a gentleman, wife, and daughter 7 years old. Address with terms, H. G., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SECOND STORY (FRONT) PARLOR AND bedroom; also, single rooms to let at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 62 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS for light housekeeping, by a quiet family of four persons; one having a portion of a house to let, say of five or six rooms, at a moderate price, may hear of a desirable applicant by addressing H., Box No. 3,560 New-York Post-office, stating terms; unexceptionable references given and required.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn,
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upwards of eighty figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE PROMISSORY NOTES, VIZ.: One dated Chicago, Sept. 28, 1867, signed and indorsed by Cahn, Wampold & Co., due Jan. 31, 1868, for $1,375 53; one dated Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867, signed and indorsed by Frank Bros. & Co., due March 17, 1868, for $593 53; one dated Boston, Sept. 5, 1867, signed and indorsed by William B. Lovejoy & Co., due March 8, 1868, for $2,737 24. All persons are cautioned against negotiating these notes, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to WHITTEMORE, PEET, POST & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Leonard-st., New-York.

LOST—TEN COUPONS FOR $35, EACH OF THE Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, Nos. 62 and 73 to 81 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them as payment has been stopped.
JAN. 2, 1868. D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st., for the return of a set of upper false teeth, lost in the vicinity of Washington Market.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BLOODED STOCK—TWO BLOODED MARES, one Alderney bull, three Alderney cows, 21 Leicester sheep, thoroughbred from stock of A. Maillard, Esq., of Bordentown, N. J.; bought for owner's private use. D. MARTIN, No. 133 Front-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS .... Directress
THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
A GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Jan. 3,
will be produced Wallace's grand Opera entitled,
MARITANA.
Miss C. Richings, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. Henry Peaks, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Arnold in all the cast.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
DR. OF ALCANTARA.
AT NIGHT—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Box sheet for the sale of secured seats now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box office of the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

Directress .... FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS EVENING,
Farewell Performance and positively Last Night of
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8,
THUSNELDE;
OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her celebrated character of THUSNELDE.
Tickets and reserved seats can now be obtained in Brooklyn at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE—TO-NIGHT.

Theatre Francais .... Lessee and Director, J. GRAU.
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7½ o'clock.
Seats can be secured in advance at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE,
THIS FRIDAY, Jan. 3.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.
RISTORI NIGHTS NEXT WEEK.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY,
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE MATINEE.

RISTORI MATINEE, TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 4, at 1 o'clock,
Giacometti's new and elaborated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced with great splendor and grand mise en scene.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Private boxes for Matinee can be secured to-day.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director
THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
BATAILLE DE DAMES,
with Mme. LARMET, M. LA ROCHE, &c.
LA VEUVE AUX CAMELIAS,
in which Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

LAST READING but TWO in New-York previous to Mr. DICKENS' tour in the United States. It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read TO-NIGHT, Jan. 3, in the Steinway Hall, his "CHRISTMAS CAROL" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" and on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.)
Reserved seats for any of the above readings, at $2 each, can be purchased at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

MME. LOUISE KAPP YOUNG'S GRAND OPERATIC FAREWELL CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4,
Assisted by Madame Parepa-Rosa, Signors Baragli, Ronconi, Bellini, Antonucci, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. Oscar Pfeifer, Mr. S. P. Warren, Mr. G. W. Colby, and other eminent artists.
Admission $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at the music-stores of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Dachaur & Villanova, No. 28 East 14th-st., and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOURTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
On which occasion the following eminent artists will appear:
Miss ANTONIA HERNE, Contralto.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor, and
Mr. MICHELO TURNER, the wonderful Zether Performer, his first appearance at these concerts.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

THE PILGRIM DRAWS LARGE HOUSES, and is eminently worthy of success as the highest work of art. ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, 15th-st. and Broadway.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
No. 955 Broadway and No. 185 5th-av.

LECTURES.

RECITATIONS IN THE FRENCH, SPANish and English Languages, with hints on their pronunciation and memorization, given in Steinway Hall on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 6, at 3½ o'clock, by A. A. FAVARGER. Tickets $1; procured at the Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, or any of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:
Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.
EDWARD N. SMITH, } Executors.
j3-1w6mF* LOUISA P. PETTIT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY of the founding of the Brick Church will be observed next SABBATH, Jan. 5, with appropriate services. A centenary discourse will be preached in the morning by Rev. J. O. MURRAY. The former members of the Church and congregation, and the friends of the Church generally, are cordially invited to be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour
NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
ALSO, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
THIS WEEK,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP! } OR THE
LITTLE DEW DROP! } FAIRIES' HOME,
LITTLE DEW DROP! } IN THE PALACE
LITTLE DEW DROP! } OF NEPTUNE!
ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
GRAND PANORAMA.
DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS.
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime on EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE,
The Beautiful Circassian Girl,
ZOBEIDE LUTI,
having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with
ZALUMMA AGRA.
The marvel and wonder of the world.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
Previous to the Pantomime
BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
BY THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
CARD.—The sale of seats for either of the first four Opera nights will commence to-morrow, Saturday, at 9 A. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 652 Broadway.
GRAND INAUGURAL OF THE
LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868,
when Verdi's brilliant Opera,
IL TROVATORE
will be performed with a great cast.
GRAND CHORUS AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director .... Sig. NICOLAO
SCALE OF PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes per night, $12; for season of twelve nights, at rate of $10 per night.
Season tickets (only) twelve nights are now on sale at Messrs. Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway. The sale of seats for either of the first four opera nights will commence at 9 A. M. on Saturday.
The Broadway and 23d-st. line of stages and the 8th-av. cars pass the Opera House every minute during the day and evening.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

AT THE PILGRIM, UNION-SQUARE, MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2, and EVERY EVENING at 8.

DICKENS' READINGS.—TICKETS IN rows A, B and E, just in front of Mr. Dickens' stand, for this evening and for the two last nights. For sale at No. 94 Warren-st., second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 3.
For catalogues apply to
Miss AIKEN,
Union-place Hotel, New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. For circulars address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD where instructions in music and use of instrument will be an equivalent; unexceptionable references. Address Miss R. R., care of S. T. Gordon, 706 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED AND THOROUGHLY educated tutor, patronized by families of the best standing, has a few hours for pupils in English classics and mathematics. Young men prepared for business or college. Address A. M., Box 162 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—ADDRESS (WITH stamp) "American Educational Union," No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

A EUROPEAN LADY GIVES LESSONS in French, music, drawing and painting. Apply at No. 8 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

REFUSAL OF A POST-OFFICE BOX for sale. J. H. POWELL, Room No. 10, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
OLIVER TWIST
FOR ONLY
EIGHT NIGHTS MORE.
FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1868,
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from
CHARLES DICKENS'
beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, E. L. DAVENPORT, GEO. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, G. F. BROWNE, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. LEONARD, W. H. POPE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss MARY SCOTT, Miss CARMAN, Miss J. TIMONY, Miss MONELL.
It is respectfully announced that the drama of
OLIVER TWIST
must positively be withdrawn after
SATURDAY, Jan. 11,
owing to the production of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7¾.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1868,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
ALL THE PREMIERES AND FULL CORPS
will appear this evening in NEW BALLETS.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE AND CHILD VIVANDIERE, in their MILITARY MOVEMENTS, BELLE VIVANDIERE, &c.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 1.
FAREWELL MATINEE
OF THE BLACK CROOK.
In preparation,
THE WHITE FAWN,
a new Fairy Extravaganza.
As necessary to the production of which this establishment
WILL BE CLOSED
after TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1868.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL COMEDY.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
The most exquisite comedy in the language, clothed in robes of matchless beauty, and which our critical Press recognize as

LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION GREAT TRIUMPH. OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.
LIVING SENSATION OF THE TOWN.

No admirer of the Great Bard, no lover of beauty, should miss seeing this exquisite spectacle, in which the richest elements of Poetry, Painting, Music and Humor are blended with memorable effect.
G. L. FOX .... as .... BOTTOM
MISS ROSA COOKE ...... as .... OBERON
12TH MATINEE 1½ TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
Daly's greatly successful drama, with its wondrous railroad sensation, and scenes of love and life in these times.
SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Last performances of the great play of
MARY STUART.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as MARY STUART.
SATURDAY—ONLY MARY STUART MATINEE.
MONDAY—FALCONER'S PEEP O' DAY.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
WITH ITS EXCELLENT CAST.
THREE NIGHTS MORE.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
DAILY OPEN—THE MARVEL,
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
THE FROST KING, MONDAY.

BUNYAN HALL,

Union-square.
An immense crowd was disappointed because "THE PILGRIM" did not journey Thursday P. M., and, to meet the demand, there will be matinees on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, and SATURDAY, at 2, and EVERY EVENING.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15,
and the two following evenings, 16th and 17th.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

THIRTEENTH SEASON, 1868.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
JOSEPH MOSENTHAL, GEORGE MATZKA,
FREDERICK BERGNER, assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
will give their thirteenth season of
SIX SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT IRVING HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Beginning SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Subscriptions received at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway, and at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., as follows:

One admission to the series, in advance	$8 00
One admission to series, (professional,) in advance	4 00
Single tickets for each soiree	1 50

Circulars, containing particulars, to be had at the above-named places.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY.
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

AT THE PILGRIM, UNION-SQUARE, Mrs. GEORGIE SHEPHERD leads the Quartette.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with, or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 151 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

LADIES WHO HAVE BEEN UNFORTUNATE and are about to require nursing, can have pleasant and well furnished rooms, careful nursing and skillful medical attendance; all female complaints, from whatever cause produced, skillfully treated. H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., Physician and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, MAY CONFIDENTLY consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Sure and immediate relief in all special complaints. Ladies should consult Dr. Grindle. Relief guaranteed in the most obstinate cases after all others have failed; elegant rooms for those requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY,—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," or his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

EXECUTION IN NEWARK.

Hanging of Thomas Welsh for the Murder of Patrick Tormey.

Sketch of His Antecedents and His Crime—His Prison Life and Death Upon the Scaffold—A Fearful Closing Scene.

Yesterday and at its busiest hour, when law-abiding citizens began to realize that they were again in harness for the duties of another year, THOMAS WELSH, the murderer of PATRICK TOURMEY, was executed within the jail at Newark.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER.

The story of this act, as revealed at the trial, with incidents in the life of the condemned not before made public, were given in the communication of our special correspondent at Newark in the TIMES of Wednesday last. For the sake of those who may have overlooked that correspondence, and that the reader of the details of the execution hereinafter given may have the preceding history of the murderer before him as he reads the last dread chapter of his life, we will repeat in substance the particulars before given.

WELSH, who was 19 years old, was born in Newark, to which city his parents came some 28 years ago. His earliest associations are said to have been far from happy ones, and the example set before his youth by those who brought him into the world was such as to develop whatever there was of evil in his nature. His father owned a canal-boat, and upon this, when but a child, he began his struggle with the world amid such scenes of drunkenness and sin as are familiar to those who lead this half-idle, half-laborious life. He earned a reputation early, it is said, for daring criminality, and several years ago was concerned in a highway robbery for which he was sentenced to the State Prison, but being soon after released, resumed his former life.

On the morning of the 4th of July last, WELSH, who had just returned to Newark from his first trip in charge of a canal boat, the property of the Morris and Essex Canal Company, went to his home, and having changed his clothing, went off upon a holiday frolic with one of his boat hands, named BERNARD FARLEY. They spent the day carousing, out of one liquor saloon into another through Newark, becoming both of them grossly intoxicated. Shortly before midnight they made homeward, but unhappily on the way met TOURMEY. This was in Academy-street; WELSH and FARLEY had stopped for a moment in their drunken walk, when TOURMEY passed them. FARLEY made use of some insulting, indecent expression, and TOURMEY retaliated by saying he "could lick them both." There was the usual exchange of angry words, when TOURMEY, irritated beyond endurance, rushed back and struck FARLEY in the face. He then struck at WELSH, whose tongue no doubt had seconded that of FARLEY, but he missed him. WELSH then closed with him, and after a brief struggle both fell down. WELSH lay undermost in the gutter, TOURMEY had fallen heavily upon him. FARLEY rushed to the aid of his companion, and was laboring in the effort to separate the men, when WELSH, who had managed during this brief space to take his knife from his pocket and open it, stabbed TOURMEY in the abdomen. Witnesses testified afterward that they had seen the conflict, but had not attached much importance to it at the time, as it seemed to be nothing more than a drunken row, not unfamiliar to the streets of Newark.

There was some difficulty experienced in tracing the perpetrators of the deed, for those who saw the *melée* did not wait to know the result of it. In the morning early, a Police officer, in patrolling his beat, stumbled over the body of the deceased, which lay upon the outer edge of the sidewalk, where he had fallen after he was wounded. Near the lifeless man lay a felt hat, evidently not belonging to him, for his was still upon his head. With this clue in their possession the Police set out to discover the whereabouts of the murderers. Several persons were arrested and examined before the magistrate, but there being no evidence against them they were released. One of the officers encountered, while on the search for information, a lad who informed him that at about the time of the killing he saw a young man going up the street in company with another, and that one of them, who was hatless, had a knife in his hand. From the description which was given by this informant the officer was led to suspect WELSH of the crime. He accordingly visited his father's house, where he learnt that the son THOMAS had gone to Jersey City, with FARLEY, to draw his wages at the office of the Company which employed them. KATIE, a little sister of the suspected party, told the officer, in answer to his inquiries, that on the previous night THOMAS and FARLEY came home very drunk and lay down on the floor, where they slept until morning. She arose early, she said, and went upon an errand to a neighboring grocery-store, and when she returned told her brother, who had just awakened, that she had heard some one say that a man had been murdered that night in a neighboring street, and that the Police had found a strange hat lying near the body. "Why," she added, as she saw a bloody knife lying upon the table in the room, "How is this? Whose knife is this, and how came it to be covered with blood? Besides," she continued, as though she suspected her brother of complicity in the affair, "where is your hat? You didn't have any on your head when you came home last night?" FARLEY had arisen by this time and joined at once in the discussion of the matter going on between the brother and sister. They recollected having had a difficulty with a man on their way home on the previous night, but were not sufficiently recovered from the stupor consequent upon their debauch to recollect distinctly all the circumstances of the affair. They determined, however, to secrete the knife, which they did by throwing it into the yard vault.

The officer thus informed then searched for the weapon and found it, and when the two men returned to the house in the evening he arrested them both and conveyed them to prison. They were jointly indicted for murder in the first degree, and tried at the November term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of January following. Subsequently application was made to Judge DEPUE, before whom they were tried, for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence did not warrant the jury in rendering the verdict. The motion was allowed in the case of FARLEY, but denied in that of WELSH. Soon afterward the former was allowed to enter a plea of "guilty of manslaughter," which was accepted, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years. Further and energetic efforts were made to secure a commutation of the sentence of WELSH, but they were fruitless, the Court of Pardons refusing to step between the convict and the death penalty.

THE CONVICT IN PRISON.

The prison life of WELSH, as reported by his keepers, was from his first incarceration peaceful in the extreme. He seemed to be as one overwhelmed with the magnitude of the crime he had perpetrated, and scarcely yet conscious of the fearful price he was called upon to pay for it. He never attempted to deny his guilt, but always qualified his confession of it by saying that he had no murder in his heart; that the act was an unpremeditated one, and that of a man drunk to utter unconsciousness of his acts. He had no recollection whatever, he said, of having committed the crime, either when first accused of it or since. He did recollect the scuffle, but not his having used the knife. No doubt this is quite true, seeing that the course pursued by himself and FARLEY, after the murder, was to stagger to the home of the former and go to sleep there. WELSH even carried the bloody knife in his hand through the street, as testified to by the lad who met him and laid it upon the table when he got home, where his sister found it in the morning. His after conduct still further illustrates to what degree he was mentally overthrown by his debauch. He went with FARLEY to Jersey City for his wages, having heard of the murder and having learned that his hat was found and in the hands of the Police, and thence he returned again to his home, where, as has been said, he was arrested.

Talking of the knife, which is of the dirk pattern, he said he had kept it upon the boat—in his cabin, where it lay around, and that as he was leaving the boat on the morning of the 4th of July, he thought he would take it with him, fancying as there was no lock upon the door it might be stolen. Since his condemnation he has frequently complained of what he considered to be the injustice done him, FARLEY, the originator of the row, being conceded his life, while he, dragged into it crazy with bad liquor, was to die. Although at all times, as it has been said, peaceful in his demeanor to keepers and to all who visited him, for some time after receiving his sentence, he seemed to treat the matter with indifference. Possibly buoyed with the hope of a reprieve—not an unreasonable one by any means—he put on this bravado air to show his courage. As the day of his execution approached, however, and as his last hopes slipped away from him, his firmness gradually lost ground, until at last the true state of his mind became apparent as he yielded to the terror inspired by the thought of the fearful doom before him, and he gave a willing ear to the teaching of the truths, which, unhappily, found him too late to save him from the scaffold, but not, it is to be hoped, from a punishment of which the gibbet is often but a shadow thrown before. He was almost constantly attended by Father DALTON, his spiritual adviser, and was frequently visited by the Sisters of Mercy. From these, as his days on earth grew fewer, he confessed to have received such comfort in his penitence as led him to hope that the sacrifice of his life for the life he took, would be accepted as atonement by God and man.

THE EXECUTION.

The preparations for the execution were made within a hall in the jail running parallel with the cells in which untried prisoners are confined, but from which they had been removed. The scaffold was raised in its southeast corner, and was of the usual construction. It was one that had been used frequently before, its history being written upon it, by which no doubt its importance was much enhanced in the minds of many who looked upon it with a morbid gratification in the sensation it inspired. The tall windows of the hall, heavily barred, were hung with calico, so as to shut out all chance of seeing from the prison-yard. This exclusion of the light lent an oppressive gloom to the place, in keeping with the time. The execution was to take place between 10 o'clock and 2. It was understood that noon was the time fixed upon.

At 11 o'clock the Sheriff, accompanied by his officers, arrived and took position in the hall. At this time some fifty persons, including the Police, the physicians and the members of the Press, were present. The utmost quiet prevailed then and after among all present. In answer to inquiries the Warden of the prison stated that the condemned had eaten nothing for two days, and that on Wednesday night he had slept but two hours. On New Year's Day he was much depressed. He was then visited by his mother and sisters, to whom he bade farewell. His father and brothers remained with him longer and returned again, one of the latter remaining with him during the night. When he awoke from his short sleep he arose from his bed, and sat talking to his brother until daybreak. His father came soon after and saw him for the last time in life. At 8 o'clock Fathers DALTON and KILEEN arrived and remained with him. He received the last rites of his church and the spiritual consolation of the priests. He had one more interview with his faithful brother, who only left him when warned that the hour was come for the final preparations for death. He was conducted from the prison, and the condemned was left for a brief space longer alone with the priests.

At noon the Sheriff entered the cell and read the death warrant. WELSH was then pinioned and prepared for his journey to the scaffold. Accompanied by the priests, who recited the Litany for the dying, to which he responded audibly, the condemned man appeared in the hall. He walked unsupported, but there was every evidence that it was the utmost he could do. He was ghastly pale, and while he bent his head to the crucifix held before him and prayed as he walked, his whole frame shook, and the muscles of his boyish, beardless face twitched with suppressed terror. As he stood beneath the rope, and as all within were as silent as the unconscious walls that inclosed the scene, the ribald shouting of the crowd outside could be heard, stimulated to increased excitement by the tolling of the prison bell, and the consciousness that the deed was now being done. A drunken wretch, too, in a cell in the adjoining corridor, shocked the silence with his shouts.

But a minute after he was placed beneath the rope the Litany had ended. The Sheriff then, in the usual formal manner, asked him what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not now be done upon him. He replied in a tremulous voice, and evidently with the terror of his fearful doom upon him: "I am satisfied to go. I will bid you all good-by: pray for me and I will do the same for you." The priests then approached and he kissed them, evidently with much affection, and with a child-like expression of fear and trustfulness which was inexpressibly touching to all who saw it, however lacking in sympathy with a murderer. He then seemed to call up all his vigor to sustain him; he clenched his hands tightly, and bit his lip as if to restrain the outcry of his weakness and of his terror. The Sheriff approached the prisoner, and spoke a word or two, as he, evidently much affected, adjusted the rope and drew down the cap and shut out forever God's sunlight on earth from the boy face of the doomed. The Sheriff then left him and went towards the spring connecting with the weight. The half minute during which the wretched man stood alone, for the Sheriff was strangely slow in his movements, was intensely painful to the spectators, who were evidently shocked at what seemed to be unnecessary delay. At last he reached the spring and he placed his foot upon it; the body of the boy-murderer leaped upward until he almost touched the cross-beam, then fell with its own dead weight, and swung for nearly half a minute, as if all life had passed away from it. It was not so, however, for it became suddenly fearfully convulsed; the chest heaved with spasmodic efforts to do its work of exhalation; the hands arose quickly and plucked at the vest and fell again, working convulsively by his side. The whole frame writhed and wrought, struggling to cling to the departing life. This horrible scene lasted for fully five minutes. The cry of "shame!" if not spoken, was written on fifty faces. The Sheriff, much too gentle for his work, rested his head against the wall, in suppressed emotion. Gradually the spasmodic action ceased; the neck exposed to view lost its horrible purple hue, and took on the color of the dead. The hands, that had wrought the death, were the last to yield the life up. Ten minutes after the commencement of the tragedy the trembling fingers gave the last evidence of life. A minute after the physicians in attendance pronounced life to be extinct.

Sheriff BUSH then announced that the law had been obeyed; that the murderer THOMAS WELSH was dead.

The body was taken down soon after, coffined and conveyed to the Roman Catholic Cemetery for interment, where the Bishop had consented that it should be buried.

WEST INDIES.

The Reported Sale of Cuba a Canard—How the Story was Received in Havana—Present Condition of Cuba and its Political Life—Gen. Lersundi's Administration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

The story published in the New-York papers regarding the sale of the Spanish West Indies to the United States, which at any other time would have caused intense excitement, and perhaps entailed dreadful consequences upon that portion of our inhabitants who desire to be free from the rule of Spain, has only led to disclaimers on the part of one or two journals, and has made very little stir among the population, excepting among those who would rejoice if such a thing were to take place. There is hardly any need of saying that the whole story is a mere fabrication, the work of some mischief-loving individual, for at no period within the past twenty years have the people been more quiet, less addicted to engage in filibustering expeditions, and, on the whole, more satisfied with the Administration than at present. The cordial reception of Gen. LERSUNDI by Cubans and Spaniards has given good evidence that the people only desire an honest and intelligent man to be at the head of affairs, one who is not a mere soldier, but also a statesman gifted with sufficient penetration and talent to minister to the wants and necessities of the island and its inhabitants, and be sufficiently independent not to become the tool of any clique, as has previously been the case, to the detriment of Cuban commerce, industry and agriculture. Such a man the people believe Gen. LERSUNDI to be, and unless he should purposely disregard the present apparent state of affairs, there is no doubt that Cuba will become once more happy and prosperous. An iron hand is needed to suppress the numerous small bands of bandits who keep the planters and smaller farmers in constant dread, levying contributions at their leisure, and in case of non-compliance with their requests, destroying the property of the offending party, and adding rapine and even murder to their other crimes. An instance has occurred within the past five days illustrating this condition of affairs. According to a telegram received yesterday by the Captain-General, the supposed perpetrator of the crime has already been arrested. One of our most respected citizens, Mr. SEQUERRA, owns a farm about fifty miles distant from the city, in the Cañao District. His son GABRIEL, a boy aged 16 years, recently had accompanied a negro to the railroad station, to look for parcels and letters, and were returning, when they saw two men on the road, who ordered them to stop. These men were bandits, and had in their keeping at the time a peddler, whom they had tied to a tree. The young man tried to escape and spurred on his horse, but he had hardly started when a third robber, who was stationed about twenty yards further away, at a bend in the road, took aim at the boy with his rifle, and firing, sent a bullet crashing through the brain of his victim. When the father was informed of the murder of his son, he came immediately to Havana, and appealed for justice to the Captain-General. According to telegrams in relation to this matter, the real perpetrator of the deed, JOSE ABREN by name, has already been arrested.

ASSASSINATIONS.

Assassinations have of late increased to an alarming extent, three men having been found in the streets of Havana on Thursday, two of them lying dead and the third in a dangerous condition. These instances do not include the cases of murder resulting from the numerous quarrels which take place daily between the inhabitants of the so-called Ciudadelas—long, sepulchral-looking houses, with room for, perhaps, fifty, and inhabited by several hundred of the lowest and most dangerous class of our population. The *Prensa*, in its issue of yesterday, gives the reason of this increase of crime and the cause of the indifference of the guilty parties to arrest, hinting very strongly at the acknowledged system of bribery extant among the minor employes, and the rascality of the lawyers and Judges. In Cardenas, in one night, a coast overseer was killed and two men were stabbed. People are stopped in broad daylight in the streets of Havana, a dirk is pressed against their breast by one robber, and a companion rifles the pockets of the victim. Strange to say, they always escape.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and wife arrived here by the steamer *Cuba*, from Baltimore, and leave to-day for *New-Orleans*. During his short stay in this city he was visited by many persons anxious to behold the man whose name only a few years ago was on the lips of almost every Cuban or Spaniard. The proprietor of the Hotel Inglaterra, Mr. GUANO, has invited Mr. DAVIS to lunch, which invitation, however, was not accepted, owing to many engagements.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.

Gen. SANTA ANNA, our resident demagogue with a wooden leg and oily tongue, says that the Yucatan revolution is no work of his, and that he is entirely innocent of any attempt to revolutionize Mexico at present. He would, however, have no objection to go to Mexico and again assume the reins of Government, with a view to quieting the people and hanging the robbers. The fact is SANTA ANNA thinks that the Mexicans will send for him ere long and urge him to be their President and ruler once more. Since his arrival in this city he has received numerous letters from distinguished Mexicans, who, fearful of compromising themselves by a correspondence with their proscribed countryman, manage to forward their letters through other channels than the mail. All of his correspondents are supposed to mourn for days by-gone, and for blessings enjoyed under old Corkleg's Administration. That the movements in Yucatan have, in a certain measure, been directed by persons dwelling here can hardly be doubted as the collection of funds for the avowed object of going to Rome, a name which, in this instance, signifies Yucatan, and the many consultations between ex-Imperial officers and the ex-Ministers PORTILLA, DURAN and others, who are yet in Havana, can only mean mischief to the Juarez Government, if not to all republican institutions.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

To-morrow night the BIACCHI opera troop will open at the Villanueva Theatre with an excellent company of which some members are said to be really eminent artists. COTTONI, the baritone, and Mrs. AMELIA POCH, belong to the troupe. There is every indication that the Villanueva Theatre will get ahead of the Tacon, and that the opera will create a furore. In my next I shall attempt to give a *resumé* of the merits of such prima donnas and singers as are new to American *dilettanti*.

HARSH LAW.

There is in force here a very arbitrary law, which sometimes places persons employed in the sale of Government stamped papers in an awkward fix. A case of this kind occurred a few days since at Villaclara. A young man, the proprietor of a fancy-store, had on sale the various classes of stamps and stamped paper used by business men and lawyers. His store was broken into during the night, and the thieves carried off, among other things, $6,000 worth of these stamps, &c. In the morning, when the robbery became known, the authorities arrested the keeper of the place and threw him into prison, where he had to remain until the amount belonging to the Government was made good. Such is the law referred to, and from which there is no appeal. In this case the party is truly innocent of the robbery, and yet he is doomed to suffer. Yesterday, however, a wealthy merchant, and a warm friend of the prisoner, appeared before the Governor and made good the amount stolen, so the young man was released from duress. How would such a law work in the United States?

JAMAICA.

The scheme intended to encourage emigration from the Southern States of the American Union is evidently unpopular at the Colonial Office, in Downing-street, and Sir PETER GRANT seeing and fully comprehending the mistakes of Gov. AUSTIN, of Honduras, was convinced by the clearly-defined political views of the Ministers of Her Britannic Majesty that they neither wished nor sanctioned, and would never aid in any way with the Government funds, emigration from the United States. He is now actively engaged in reconciling the inhabitants of the colonies to this determination of the Government, assuring them that there would be no certainty of the emigrants coming to Jamaica even if the facilities of transportation were placed at their disposition. The change produced by the line of policy pursued by His Excellency has caused a feeling of discontent among those who cannot understand the actual position of affairs between Her Majesty's Ministers on one side and the inhabitants on the other. His Excellency has therefore adopted an entirely different policy, and so far as the Government of Jamaica and himself are concerned, the project of emigration from the South, and subsidy to a line of steamers, have been abandoned. It remains to be seen what will be done by the Commercial Association and the public, now that the views of the Government are fully known. The Legislature are very soon to assemble for the transaction of public business. Sir PETER GRANT returns to the Royal Palace in a few days, where he will remain until the session is concluded. The lawyers are preparing to attack him on account of the judicial reforms inaugurated by him, and for this purpose will bring a test case before one of the new tribunals. It appears that the fees are not sufficient to satisfy these worthies, and the means for extracting money from their clients are restricted by the tariff adopted by these courts. The result is exactly what Sir PETER desired and foretold when the bill relating to District Courts was planned; it was intended to put a check upon the spirit of litigation which was hurrying the country to bankruptcy and ruin.

The Jamaica Railroad, which had been obliged to suspend its business on account of the carrying away of the bridge over the Cobre River by the flood, has again resumed operations, owing, in a great measure, to the efforts of all concerned in the welfare of the enterprise. The heavy rains which prevailed for so long a time have at last ceased, and the prospects for fine weather are good. The injury to the cane, although considerable, is not so great as was feared at first, and if the crop is gathered soon the result will be far more satisfactory than was anticipated. The coffee crop, however, has been seriously injured, many of the plants having been destroyed by the force of the wind.

The subscriptions for the sufferers at St. Thomas and Tortola still remain open at the office of the Danish Consulate. Three hundred pounds sterling have already been remitted, and Sir PETER GRANT has given the Consul permission to ship whatever provisions and merchandize he can collect free of export duties. Sir PETER GRANT has unaccountably declined to interpose his authority in appointing a day of thanksgiving to God for freeing the island from hurricanes and earthquakes. The Bishop, wishing to respond to the wishes of the populace, has invited all the people to join him in observing the 24th of December as a holy day.

Mr. BAILEY, of the firm of PINNOCK, BAILEY & Co. died here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. CAMERON, General Superintendent of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, is now in Kingston, and attracts the attention of all by the talent and energy displayed by him in the affairs of the Company. He has inspired the Kingstonites with the idea that their city is destined to be the great mercantile centre by means of the great facilities afforded by the Company's steamers, which have made Kingston their principal station. Mr. CAMERON is one of those rare examples of untiring industry so seldom met with.

The new sugars are coming in, and some sales have been made at good prices.

From Inagua a report reaches us that the salt works have suffered severely from the hurricanes of November. The loss has amounted to over 500,000 bushels. No more salt will be made until the close of April, 1868.

The Kingston *Gazette* publishes the report of the condition of the Tax Department up to the 30th of September, the document showing a large deficit. A new tax of ten per cent. on the amounts previously collected has been levied, causing much dissatisfaction.

The American Consul, Mr. GREGG, was recently attacked by an individual while in a coffee-house, but managed to give him a warm reception. The affair created considerable excitement.

ST. DOMINGO.

The revolution against President CABRAL continues, and is gaining ground in the northern part of the island, under the leadership of Gen. UNGRIA, who has been frequently successful. BAEZ, who is still abroad, is directing the movements of the revolutionists, and only waits for a fitting opportunity to make his appearance on the field of operations. Many who are not friendly to him are of the opinion that he is the only man capable of guiding the country through the present crisis. The *Monitor* publishes a General Order of President CABRAL, announcing a victory over the Revolutionists by the command under Gens. ANTONIO, POLANCO and GARCIA. The Revolutionists were totally routed with great loss. A large force was being organized at Santiago and was soon to march toward the frontier. On the 15th Gen. SUPERON left Puerto Plata at the head of his command for Monte-Cristi, where a large force of the rebels are stationed, and two vessels were ready to put to sea as soon as the troops intended for the same place should arrive. At Guerra and Llanos some demonstrations were made, but were speedily put down by the troops sent there for the purpose. Order has also been restored at Hato Mayor and the leader of the insurrection captured. The same result was achieved in the Province of Seybo, where the troops that had been misled by the partisans of BAEZ had returned to their allegiance. At Cibao Gens. GARCIA and FERNANDEZ encountered a force of the insurrectionists whom they put to flight. Gen. POLANCO, who was recently wounded, after being taken to Santiago was attacked with the lockjaw and expired on the morning of the 28th. He was buried on the same day with great pomp. The Provinces of Santo Domingo, Siebo Azua and Samana were quiet. Señor DU PABLO PUJOL, the agent of the Government of St. Domingo, had left for Washington to conclude the treaty for the sale of the Bay of Samana—a measure which the Government has been obliged to adopt to raise funds to carry on the war.

The French loan negotiated with Messrs. EMILIO ERLANGER & Co., bankers, of Paris, by Señor JACOBO PEREIRA, Commissioner from St. Domingo, has been rejected by Congress, that body considering the conditions of the loan exorbitant.

Martial law has been declared throughout the country, and Congress has adjourned, the President having first been clothed with extraordinary powers. All agree as to his honesty and integrity, but doubt, at the same time, his being possessed of sufficient energy to save the country in this its greatest hour of danger.

ST. THOMAS.

The *Tidende*, of Dec. 11, publishes the Royal decree by which the inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. John's are authorized to vote upon the sale of the islands to the United States. Of the three articles contained in the decree, that of most importance is the first, which declares that all citizens over 25 years of age, without legal impediments, and also all who have resided two years in either of the islands, are entitled to vote. The other articles refer to the formation of the lists and the claims to be allowed. The document is dated Dec. 4, and signed by EDWARD CARSTENSEN, Commissioner Extraordinary.

Affairs are again in their normal condition; business is slowly being resumed, and people are returning to their homes. The bay presents a dreadful spectacle on account of the many sunken and dismasted vessels, many of which have been put afloat, but in a badly-damaged condition. On the 8th, quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt at St. Thomas; no damage, however, was done.

PORTO RICO.

On the 15th a grand procession took place, when an image of the Immaculate Virgin Mary was borne to a chapel built expressly for its reception, in grateful remembrance of the many blessings bestowed upon the inhabitants during the prevalence of the earthquakes. The religious, military and civil authorities took part in the ceremonies. On the night of Dec. 10, and on the morning of the 11th, slight shocks of earthquakes were felt. The *Gazette*, of the 12th, publishes the amounts of the subscriptions received up to date for the sufferers. $62,584 50, of which sum Havana contributed $43,000, are on hand.

QUASIMODO.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution in Yucatan—Miscellaneous Intelligence from all Parts of the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

On the arrival of the insurrectionists at Sisal they proclaimed Gen. SANTA ANNA Dictator, and took possession of the town and forts, which were without garrisons. On the 16th two Mexican gun-boats arrived and took a position abreast of the fort, at which they fired several shots, to which the fort replied. No harm was done on either side. As the gunboats were only provided with guns of small calibre, they retired, and are now blockading the port to prevent the entrance of any force to assist the revolutionists, and also to capture several officers of the late Imperial army, who are expected to arrive. It was rumored at Sisal that SANTA ANNA was expected there shortly with troops and a million of dollars in specie.

The steamer *Tabasco* was to sail from Vera Cruz on the 21st with five hundred troops, who were to land and take possession of the place. Troops were also expected from Campeachy with the same object. Almost all the towns of late have joined in the revolution, and two Commissioners have been sent to Campeachy to propose an alliance, hoping thereby to have the entire State act as a unit in the matter. There are rumors that this is a movement favoring imperialism, but this is denied emphatically by all parties concerned. When the revolution commenced the employes of the Government took refuge on board two small vessels, and put out to sea, carrying with them the contents of the treasury. They have since appeared in front of the fort and discharged two or three broadsides at the town, without doing any damage.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The greatest distress and misery is being experienced in every part of the Republic, as a natural consequence of the war and difficulties from which it has but just emerged. The Government has been called upon to take measures to remedy the evil. Robberies, assaults and kidnapping, are of frequent occurrence in all parts of the country, and are caused, no doubt, by hunger and penury. To this is added the constant fear of the outbreak of a revolution such as that now raging in Yucatan. A similar outbreak is likely to occur in many disaffected districts, if strong measures are not at once adopted to put down the spirit of marauding that posesses certain classes of the community.

Order has been entirely reëstablished at Tepic.

Eight gold, thirty-five silver and two copper mines are said to exist in the State of Sonora, districts of Ures. The existence of 30 other gold and silver mines has not yet been officially announced.

The official canvass has been made, and the result shows that JUAREZ has been elected by a heavy majority.

In the district of Leanos de Adan, the cases of kidnaping are very numerous, the victims being treated with savage barbarity by their captors until the ransom has been paid.

Señor HERNANDEZ Y HERNANDEZ, who has been elected to fill the position of Governor, arrived at Vera Cruz a few days since. He is a great favorite among all classes, and has been received with great demonstrations of joy.

Several officers of the late Imperial army who were confined at Perote have been set at liberty. Among them is DON HIGINIO NUNEZ.

QUASIMODO.

Records of the Coroner's Office for 1867.

The following statement of violent deaths from various causes in this City during the past year is compiled from the records of the Coroner's office: There were 42 homicides. The number of suicides was as follows: Men, 62; women, 20. Their nativities were as follows: German, 35; United States, 18; Ireland, 14; England, 5; France, 3; Canada, 2; Scotland, 1; unknown, 5. Their manner of suicide was as follows: Shooting—Men, 25. Hanging—Men, 8; women, 5. Cutting throat—Men, 8; women, 3. Taking laudanum—Men, 6; women, 3. Taking oxalic acid—Men, 1. Taking arsenic—Men, 1; women, 1. Taking strychnine—Men, 1. Taking Paris green—Men, 1; women, 1. Taking morphine—Women, 1. Other poisons—Men, 2; women, 3. Jumping from windows—Men, 3. Drowning—Men, 2. Unknown—Men, 7. The number of casualties was as follows: Drowning, 168; falls from window, 20; falls down stairs, 11; falls down hatchway, 15; falls from scaffold, 3; miscellaneous, 60; fall of objects, 17; accidental poisoning, 13; inhaling chloroform, 2; kicked by horse, 6; injured by machinery, 11; run over by City cars, 26; run over by steam cars, 21; run over by other vehicles, 29; burns, women, 15; children, 8; scalds, 21; boiler explosion, 9; suffocation from smoke, 12; from illuminating gas, 1; from carbonic acid gas, 2; miscellaneous, 40. Infanticides, 36.

Kings County Central Grant Club.

A meeting of this body was held last evening, at the Republican Headquarters, Washington-street, over the Post-office, Mr. S. B. DUTCHER presiding. The object of the meeting was to form a permanent organization to further the election of Gen. GRANT as President. A committee of five was appointed to select officers. This committee met, and, after a short absence, returned with a report in favor of the election of the following officers: President, Gen. E. B. FOWLER; Vice-Presidents, D. D. Winant, D. B. Hasbroeck; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Carey; Recording Secretary, Charles Morton; Treasurer, Sydney Sanderson; Delegates at Large, J. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, Cyrus P. Smith and Charles Jones. The nominations were unanimously confirmed. A committee was appointed to report to the next meeting on the advisability of holding a mass meeting at the Academy of Music; also, to perfect the organization in the Wards and country towns.

Fire Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday the only business of importance transacted was the formation of several fire companies and the assignments of engineers as follows:

Engine Company No. 35 is to be organized in One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues; No. 36 in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets; No. 37 in Mahattanville; and No. 38 in Carmansville. Hook and Ladder Company No. 13 is to be organized in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; No. 14 in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; and No. 15 in Carmansville.

Each engine company is to be composed of a foreman, engineer of steamer, two drivers, and eight hosemen, all of whom are to be under full pay. Each hook and ladder company is to be composed of a foreman, a driver, a tillerman, and nine ladder men, who are also to be under full pay.

The following assignments of engineers have been made: Assistant JOSEPH L. PERLEY, assigned to the command of all that part lying north of Twenty-third-street; District Engineer WILLIAM BANHAM, Jr., is assigned to the command of the engine and hook and ladder companies lying north of Eightieth-street; District Engineer WILLIAM W. RHODES is assigned to the command of the engine and hook and ladder companies lying east of Sixth-avenue, and between Twenty-third and Eightieth-street; District Engineer MICHAEL SHANNESSY is assigned to the command of the engine and hook and ladder companies lying west of Sixth-avenue, and between Twenty-third and Eightieth-street.

Arrivals from Foreign Ports in 1867.

We have compiled the foreign port arrivals for the year 1867, distinguishing the flag under which the vessels severally sailed, and designating them as to class. The table does not in reality show the actual nationality of the vessels, as during the war a great number of American vessels obtained foreign (mostly English) registers, and of course are compelled to sail under British colors now; but it will be pleasing to the shipping interest, as it is to us, to know that the arrivals of American bottoms are steadily increasing.

NATIONALITY.	Steamers....	Ships....	Barks....	Brigs....	Schooners....	Total....
American..........	204	263	344	446	547	1,804
British..........	353	131	374	886	367	2,111
Bremen..........	49	30	97	4	....	180
Hamburg..........	42	24	20	10	....	96
Italian..........	....	1	25	47	1	74
Norwegian..........	....	8	41	18	....	67
Prussian..........	....	6	38	22	1	67
Danish..........	....	....	14	26	1	41
French..........	28	1	3	7	1	40
Dutch..........	....	1	7	21	3	32
Swedish..........	....	2	11	16	....	29
Spanish..........	1	....	7	18	....	26
Portuguese..........	....	2	2	9	6	19
Oldenburg..........	....	....	2	16	1	19
Austrian..........	....	2	9	4	....	15
Argentine..........	....	1	7	....	....	8
Mecklenburg..........	....	....	7	1	....	8
Brazilian..........	....	....	1	5	2	8
Haytien..........	1	....	....	4	....	5
Venezuelan..........	....	....	....	5	....	5
Russian..........	....	1	1	2	....	4
Hanoverian..........	....	....	2	1	1	4
Holstein..........	....	....	3	....	....	3
Mexican..........	....	....	3	....	....	3
Greek..........	....	....	2	....	....	2
Lubec..........	....	....	1	1	....	2
Dominican..........	....	....	....	....	2	2
Chilian..........	....	....	1	....	....	1
Belgian..........	....	....	1	....	....	1
Total..........	678	473	1,020	1,572	933	4,676

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—New-Year's evening there were two fires, one at No. 27 Court-street, by which $250 worth of damage was done to the store and stock of R. WOLSTENCROFT, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was fully insured. The other was at the New-York and Brooklyn Paraffine Oil Works, in Delavan-street, near Columbia, caused by gas escaping from a tank. Damage about $300.....Yesterday morning a small fire occurred at No. 119 Prospect-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Loss about $150.

CAR ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred last evening at 6 P. M. to Mr. ANDREW COOPER, aged 65 years. COOPER was standing on the platform of a car in Myrtle-avenue, near Ryerson-street, when he was thrown from it and seriously injured. He was discovered by Officer SHAY, Forty-fourth Police Precinct, who had him conveyed to a drug-store, where the usual restoratives were applied. The injured man was conveyed to his home, No. 37 North Fourth-street, E. D.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Under the auspices of this body a lecture was delivered last evening by Dr. HENRY KENDALL, on a trip across the American Continent, recently taken by himself. He mentioned the vast resources of that territory lying between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and showed that there was a vast field open for the labor of all. The lecture was attentively listened to by a large and select audience.

ROBBERY.—DENNIS CONGLIN, HENRY SMITH and JOSEPH R. LAURENT were assaulted New Year's night in Carroll-street, near Franklin-avenue, by three men who stole a wallet containing $100 from LAURENT, and beat CONGLIN severely. Officers LEMON and SCOTT arrested GEO. COOPER, who was identified by LAURENT. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday morning, and held for further examination.

NEW PULPIT IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—A new pulpit has been prepared for Plymouth Church, and is to be used next Sunday. It is made of wood from the Mount of Olives, brought home by the late Duncan expedition, and consists of a straight standard on which rests only a straight board, all carved and ornamented, and bearing a Hebrew inscription and the words, "Mount of Olives."

CAR ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning CHARLES DUBEY, of No. 132 Myrtle-avenue, was run over by a Myrtle-avenue car near Washington-avenue. One of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise so seriously injured that he died at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About 11:30 o'clock on New-Year's night, as a young man named THOMAS FOLEN, residing at the corner of Warren and Essex streets, Jersey City, was passing the corner of Grand and Barrow streets, he was attacked by four young ruffians, and, during the *melée*, one of them, THOMAS EAGAN, butcher, aged 17 years, drew a knife and stabbed him in the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. EAGAN ran away, followed by FOLEN crying out "stop thief," which brought to his assistance Officer BALDWIN, who arrested EAGAN. The latter, being taken to the Police station, was fully identified as the person that used the knife. FOLEN, who fainted from the loss of blood, was attended by Police Surgeon WATSON, and the accused was locked up to await examination.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN KILLED BY A DUMMY-CAR.—Early yesterday afternoon an aged unknown woman was run over at Claremont and instantly killed, by one of the dummy-cars of the Jersey City and Bergen Point Railroad. The deceased had her right leg from the knee to the thigh completely crushed and lacerated, so that the bones protruted, and received a cut which penetrated the skull just above the left eye. The woman appeared to be a stranger in that locality. Coroner WARREN being notified, caused the body to be removed to the house of Mr. HOPE, undertaker, corner of Newark-avenue and Prospect-street, Jersey City for identification. She was apparently Irish, about 60 years of age, and of medium height. She was respectably clad in white woolen hood, whitecap, dark shawl, black cloak, black dress, white woolen stockings and new rubber shoes with no shoes underneath.

A MAN SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.—About 10:30 o'clock on New-Year's night, as a man named THOMAS O'CONNER was returning to his home down South Market-street, Newark, near Adams-street, three pistol-shots were fired at him from a saloon opposite, one of the balls taking effect under the left eye and lodging in the right cheek. The wounded man was conveyed to his home and medical aid was called in, but the ball has not yet been extracted, and it is thought the injury will terminate fatally. Information was given at Police headquarters, and Detective PRANT was detailed to work up the case. Yesterday morning the detective succeeded in arresting a man named ANDREW NECHT, charged with having fired the shots, and he is held to await the result of the injuries.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Two men named LOUIS MEYER and JOHN MILLER, have been arrested in Newark, charged with being dealers in and utterers of counterfeit money. They are charged with having passed a counterfeit $5 bill on a butcher named BENJAMIN FINLEY; and about $300 in counterfeit money, mostly upon the People's National Bank of Jackson, Michigan, was found in their possession. The Prisoners were committed for examination before the United States Commissioner on Monday next.

STABBING AFFRAYS.—A party of Irishmen became engaged in an affray at Cedar Grove, in Essex County, on New Year's day, in which knives and other deadly missiles were used. One man is reported to have died from stab wounds, and another is not expected to survive his injuries.....Late on New Year's night a disturbance occurred in the upper part of Newark, during which a German received a severe stab in the side. The assailant, who belongs in New-York, escaped.

BURGLARIES.—The butcher-shop of P. D. STILSING, corner of Grove and Bay streets, Jersey City, was burglariously entered some time during Tuesday night, and robbed of meat, poultry and pennies, amounting to $50....The residence of Chief of Police CLARK, of South Bergen, was entered by burglars two nights since, who thoroughly ransacked the premises and obtained $25 in money.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The gross amount of taxes collected in the Fifth Collection District of New-Jersey, comprising Newark and the County of Hudson, for the year just ended, is $3,041,427. The only districts in the Union that exceed this amount are the Thirty-second, Eighth and Fourth Districts of New-York.

THE MONTCLAIR STABBING CASE.—At 10 A. M. yesterday the three men—JACK TAYLOR and the brothers MULLANY—who are charged with stabbing three men named PATRICK and JAMES KANE and MCNIVENS, at Montclair, N. J., as already stated in the TIMES, were arrested. They are held for trial at Montclair. JAS. KANE's wound is probably fatal.

BOARDING HOUSE THIEF.—A young man named GILES RENWICK, was yesterday committed to the County jail by Justice SANFORD, of Newark, charged with entering the house of Mrs. ABBEY GOMERSALL, No. 196 Market-street, and stealing nearly $100 worth of property belonging to the boarders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 2—11:15 A. M.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols 92 for money and 92¼ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The market for American securities is generally quiet and steady. Five-Twenty bonds are firmer and ⅛ higher, and open at 72¼.

Illinois Centrals..........89¼
Erie Shares..........48¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 2—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-Twenties are steady at 76¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 2—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market is closed to-day.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is active and buoyant, and nearly all the articles in this list have materially advanced. Corn, 46s. 6d. for mixed Western; Wheat, 16s. for white California, and 14s. 2d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Barley, 5s. 3d. for American; Oats, 3s. 5d. for American; Peas, 47s. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. for Winter-cured extra prime Mess; Pork, 78s. for new prime Eastern Mess; Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine; Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum, spirits 2s. ℔ gallon, and refined 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 2—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 2—1:20 P. M.

Consols for money, 91¾@92, and on the account 92.

United States Five-twenty Bonds..........72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares..........89¼
Erie Railway Shares..........48¾

The market for American securities is quiet.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 2—1:20 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76¾.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 2—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—There is no regular Cotton market to-day, but in private circles prices are firmer and may be quoted as follows:

Middling Uplands..........7¼d.
Middling Orleans..........7¾d.

No. 2 Milwaukee Red Wheat has advanced to 14s. 3d.

There are no changes to report in other articles.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 2—11:15 A. M.

The prices of all articles in our markets remain as quoted in the 11:15 A. M. dispatch.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 2—1:20 P. M.

Petroleum, 44¾ francs for Standard White. The market is quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 2—Evening.

Consols closed at 91¾@92 for money, and 92 for account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds..........72¼
Illinois Central Railway shares..........89¼
Erie Railway shares..........48¾

The official returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has increased £120,000 since the last weekly report made on Dec. 26, 1867.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 2—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 76½@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 2—Evening.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. have introduced the new bonds of the Panama Railroad Company into the English money market.

COTTON—Market closed.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm at the last quotations.

Provisions and Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Jan. 2—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed dull at 44 francs 25 centimes for Standard White.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 2—Evening.

The official statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 32,000,000 francs in the metallic reserve of the institution during the week ending to-day.

The feeling on the Bourse to-day was confident, and rentes closed firm.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR firmer and advanced 20c.@25c.; Spring Extras, $9 37½@$10 25. WHEAT firm and advanced 7c.@15c.; sales at $2@$2 03 for No. 1, and $1 97@$1 98 for No. 2. CORN advanced 3c., and ranged from 84c.@86½c. OATS active and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 55½c.@56c. RYE quiet and steady at $1 52@$1 55. MESS PORK firm at $21@$21 25. LARD firm; Prime City Steam, 12c. ENGLISH MEATS held at an advance of ½c.: no sales. SWEET PICKLED HAMS steady at 12c. GREEN HAMS active at 11c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at a decline of 16c.; sales at $7@$8 48. LIVE HOGS easier; Medium declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $6 90@$7 10; good to choice, $6 10@$6 70. BEEF CATTLE active and steady at $6 60@$7 25 for fair to good Shipping. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats, 13,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; higher prices were asked, which checked business; No. 1 Red sold at $2 50, and No. 2 at $2 45; No. 1 Spring was held at $2 20, No. 2 sold at $2 15. CORN firmer and quiet; 84c. on the ear, and 88c.@90c. shelled. OATS firmer; sales at 64c.@65c. RYE held at $1 65; $1 63 was offered. BARLEY in good demand at $1 65@$1 75 for Fall, and $1 50 for Spring. COTTON firmer with an upward tendency; Middling, 14c.@14½c. TOBACCO unchanged. DRESSED HOGS firm and in good demand at $8 50; receipts, 4,0 0 head. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK unchanged. BULK MEATS unchanged. Gold, 133. Exchange firmer.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Trade opens steady. COTTON—Small sales at 16½c.@16¾c. for Middling Uplands, and at 17½c. for Middling Orleans. CLOVERSEED, $7 25@8. FLAXSEED, $2 50. COFFEE dull; sales of Rio in bond at 10½c.@11c., gold. SUGAR quiet. MOLASSES dull. FLOUR quiet but steady; Superfine, $7 25@$8 25; Extra Superfine, $7 25@$9 25; Western Extra Family, $9 75@$11; Extra Family State and Ohio $10@$12; Family, $13@$14. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red, $2 45@$2 50. RYE—Sales 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 65. CORN dull at $1 40@$1 42 for Old Yellow and New at $1 10@$1 22; Mixed Western, $1 28@$1 30. OATS, 75c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Jan. 2.

COTTON active and advancing; Middling, 15c. sales, two days, 9,050 bales; receipts, 5,397 bales; exports, 6,775 bales. SUGAR in good demand; Common, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Fair, 11¼c.@11½c.; Prime to Choice, 13¼c.@13¾c. MOLASSES active; Common, 55c.; Choice, 75c.@81c. FLOUR dull; no quotations. CORN dull at $1. OATS dull at 70c.@75c. MESS PORK—No buyers, nominally $21 50 for New and $22 for Old. BACON has declined retailing; Shoulders, 9½c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c. LARD—Demand light; Keg, 13½c.; Tierces, 13¼c. Sterling Exchange, 144@147. New-York Sight Exchange, ½@⅝ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 132½.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 2.

The total receipts of Cattle for the week were 1,600 head, and most of the droves are made up of light, inferior stock; the demand is comparatively small, but the supply being limited holders have asked and obtained an advance of ½c. ℔ ℔. live weight, prices ranging from 6¾c. for poor to 9½c.@9¾c. for prime extra; 12 head of premium Kentucky, averaging 1,925 ℔s., brought 11½c. ℔ ℔. SHEEP are in fair demand at 3c.@6¾c., the outside for extra heavy Canada; receipts, 7,200 head; sales, 4,000 head. HOGS are neglected at 6¾c.@7½c.; Dressed Hogs 8¾c.@9½c. for Western, and 9c.@9½c. for State.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR unchanged but dull; sales 600 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Spring held at $2 30; No. 2 Spring, $2 20. Corn held at $1 26@$1 27 for No 1. Other grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR steady; sales 500 bbls. at $10@$10 25 for City-ground Spring; 50 bbls. Minnesota bakers at $11. WHEAT quiet; Spring sold 3c. better; sales 6,000 bushels Chicago at $2 08 for No. 2. CORN inactive and nominally unchanged. OATS dull at 74c. for Western. RYE nominal at $1 60 for Western. BARLEY nominal. MESS PORK held at about $22 50. LARD firm at 13¾c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. DRESSED HOGS quoted at 8½c.@9c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

TOBACCO dull; sales 45 hhds.; Lugs, $5; Medium Leaf, $17 25. COTTON, 13c.@13½c. FLOUR, $7 75@$8. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 40. CORN—New, on the ear, 70c.@75c. OATS, 65c.@66c. WHISKY, in bond, 27c.@29c. MESS PORK, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13c.; Bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. LARD, 12½c. MOLASSES, new crop, 80c.@85c. SUGAR, 14c.@14½c.@15½c. for full fair to prime and choice.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of Amber at $2 60; No. 1 Red Wabash at $2 55; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $2 15. CORN advanced 2c.@3c.; sales of New at 96c.@97c.; for all the month at 97c.@98c.; for February at $1. OATS firmer; sales of No. 1 at 63½c. RYE firmer. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS active and advanced 25c.; sales at $8 25@$8 75.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

FLOUR firmer; City Double Extras, $9 50@$1; Country do., $9 25@$9 37½. WHEAT excited at $2 02@$2 02½ for No. 1, and $1 94 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 57c.@57½c. for No. 2. CORN advanced 1c.@2c.; New Shelled, 84c.@85c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 2.

COTTON in better demand; Middling Uplands, 15½c. FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT advanced 10c.; sales of Prime and choice Southern Red at $2 80@$2 85. CORN active; White and Yellow, $1 21 for prime dry. OATS quiet at 70c.@74c. RYE firm at $1 70. PROVISIONS nominally unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Jan. 2.

COTTON active and advanced ½c.; sales 900 bales Middling at 15½c. Exports of the week, 6,678 bales; of which 2,080 bales to Great Britain, 642 bales to the Continent, and 3,468 bales coastwise. Stock, 20,553 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 2.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE depressed and nominal. RESIN steady at $2 25 for No. 2; $2 75 for No. 1. TAR, $1 85. COTTON, 13c.@14c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 2.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅛. Gold, 133¼.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Chief among Broadway beauties are the establishments of KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and No. 533 Broadway, under Prescott House, which are ever brilliant with the most recherche fashions. KNOX's Winter Hats, &c., are the most uniquely elegant ever issued.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—Mr. Cowper, Mrs. Bailhe, Mrs. Franco Azow, Mrs. Minnie L. Mason, Acting Ensign J. F. Blanchard, U. S. N., Capt. Isaac Coombs, Henry Sohlemann, F. Ramas, Juan de Castro, Pablo Reyol, W. Berault, Felix Bomgugnon, G. Boisson, Francisco Quiroga and lady, 4 Indians, 4 seamen from U. S. steamer Shawmut.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......7 25 | Sun sets.......4 45 | Moon sets.....12 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1 02 | Gov. Island. 1 51 | Hell Gate.... 3 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Barks J. Cummings, Rookway, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; Rainbow, (Br.,) Bondrot, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Schr. L. O. Hickman, Lawson, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.—(Cleared Jan. 1.)

Steamships Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Eagle, Greene, Nassau and Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Estella, Hays, Carthagena, Hy. Minn; Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Escort, Flitner, Liverpool, J. & J. Stuart; Albert Gallatin, Delano, Mobile, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Robert Kerr, (Br.,) Hunter, Liverpool, Jas. Arkell.

Brigs Caroline A. Kelly, Duffin, Elizabethport, W. H. Ritch; Alfaretta, (Br.,) Rutherford, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; Talbot, (Br.,) Simpson, Harbor Grace, Howland & Aspinwall; Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara; S. Y. Merrick, Nordan, Cardenas, J. B. Ward & Co.

Schooners Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., via Portland, P. I. Nevins & Son; Cabinet, Perkins, G. L. Hatch; Moses Rogers, Jones, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; John Stroup, Crawford, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.—(Cleared Jan. 1.)

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Dec. 28, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Dec. 30 and 31, experienced very heavy gales.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Woodward, Hasel, South Amboy.

Steamer Worcester, Graham, Baltimore.

Bark White Cloud, Freeman, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Bark Lovetan, (Norw.,) Olsen, Grimstadt 52 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Melrose, (of Boston,) Griggs, Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to Miller & Houghton. Jan. 1, off Cape May, passed brig Excelsior, from Bermuda for New-York. Dec. 5, on the outward passage, 120 miles east of Barnegat, passed a brig about 200 tons burden, bottom up, copper bottom, both masts alongside; appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Brig Restless, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Cox, Malaga 40 ds., and 30 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to J. F. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Machias and schr. Ralph Post, for New-York. Dec. 30, lat. 38, lon. 72, had a heavy gale from N. E. to E.; split mainsails, foretopgallantsail and royal.

Brig Harry & Aubery, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Hammond, Barbadoes Dec. 16, with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, Hoboken, for Boston.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whelpley, Gonaives 18 ds., with logwood to Henry & Sall. Dec. 31, 20 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, in a gale from S. E., lost main gaff and mainboom, split fore and mainsail.

Schr. Mary E. Mangum, (of Staten Island,) Beveridge, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with oranges to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Marian Draper, Meady, Jersey City, for Providence.

Schr. M. D. Mahoney, Coffin, Riker's Island, for Savannah.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Southport.

Schr. Dart, Murphy, Stamford.

Schr. Ida May, Drisko, Stonington.

Schr. Fashion, Carrberry, Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry B. Drew, Smith, Stafford.

Schr. Mary Thomas, McKaig, Provincetown.

WIND—At Sunset, W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Hermann, for Bremen; Eagle, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Moneka, for Charleston; Carroll, for Baltimore. From the Lower Bay—Steamship Chicago, for Liverpool. Ships Resolute and Washington, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 2—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Borneo, from Padang; brig Bounding Billow, Turks Island; schr. Telumah, Mobile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 2—Arr. schrs. Yankee Blade, Baltimore; S. J. Waring, St. Simon's, Ga., for New-York, in distress; Jennie A. Shepard, New-York; America, for New-York, put back with loss of mainmast.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; bark Esperanza, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2—Arr. schr. J. S. & L. C. Adams, from Swan Island, with guano, for orders; experienced heavy gales during the passage; lost sails. On Dec. 15, took the crew off the schr. E. C. Howard, of New-York, from Swan Island for Hampton Roads, with guano, which sprung a leak during the recent gale, and had to be abandoned.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 1—Arr. brigs Marshal Dutch and Charles Heath, from Philadelphia for Boston; Timothy Field, from Bucksport for New-York.

Jan. 2—Arr. steamer City of Port-au-Prince, from Savannah for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 2—Arr. steamer Bienville, from New-York; ship Giant's Causeway, Dublin; ship Shendon, Glasgow.

Sld. steamers Cleopatra and Thames, for New-York; schr. Sydney Price, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 2—Cld. steamship Fairbanks, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Naiad—brig, hence for Cienfuegos, Dec. 27, lat. 30 40, lon. 70 45.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 1—Arr. steamer Columbia, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Coquette, for Baltimore, and steamship Gen. Barnes, for New-York.

The ship War Cloud, before reported, has proved a total loss.

At Gonaives, Dec. 15, brig Phebe, for Boston same day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2—Noon.—The steamship reported yesterday as having arrived at this port was the City of Limerick, Capt. Lochead, and not the City of Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The Inman steamship City of Boston, whose arrival was prematurely reported yesterday, reached this port this afternoon, and sailed for Liverpool.

THE MOST
POPULAR
GARMENTS
OF THE SEASON ARE OUR
Splendid Winter Overcoats at $15.
Heavy Walking Jackets at $12.

Having at length overtaken the demand for these DESIRABLE GOODS, we are now prepared to furnish them in large quantities.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 149, Dec. 31, 1867.
18, 51, 32, 9, 3, 78, 12, 62, 47, 6, 30, 77, 65.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 150, Dec. 31, 1867.
50, 46, 23, 10, 43, 51, 21, 12, 15, 49, 55, 13, 71.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 49, Dec. 31, 1867.
28, 59, 34, 54, 32, 19, 42, 55, 52, 67, 53, 31.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 50, Dec. 31, 1867.
48, 35, 4, 62, 7, 25, 47, 24, 58, 23, 51, 3.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York—THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against CHARLOTTE A. CONOVER, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the 12th day of June, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1867.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of December, 1867.

Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1867.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY,
Plaintiffs' attorneys.

ja3-law6wF